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Western Europe

Agriculture and Trade Report

Situation and Outlook Series

The EC begins debate on radical CAP reform as spending and surpluses mount.

Western Europe Agriculture and Trade Report

Situation and Outlook Series

October 1991

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Contents

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Summary

Failure of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) to adequately curtail production combined with a weak dollar and stagnant world markets led to a rapid run-up of intervention stocks at the end of 1990. The Commission has approved record budget outlays for 1991 and 1992 to deal with the surpluses, but will be hard pressed to stay within the budget guideline established at the 1988 Summit.

The return of large surpluses and the forecasts of record budget outlays were sufficient to sound the CAP reform alarm once again. EC Agriculture Commissioner MacSharry succeeded in getting the Commission to adopt a package of reform proposals in July 1991, but the debate on reform is expected to continue well into the fall.

The European Community's 1991/92 package of agricultural prices is expected to have a very small impact on EC commodity markets. The package reduced oilseeds prices 1.5 percent, tightened the conditions for intervention purchases of beef, reduced the milk quota 2 percent, and established a one-year set-aside program. While the price package produces no price change in European Currency Unit (ECU) terms, it results in a 0.5-percent increase in national currency terms.

The Gulf War and higher oil prices slowed growth in Western Europe to 2.8 percent. German unification resulted in strong growth in west Germany, however the east German economy is burdened with declining output and increasing unemployment.

Employment growth in Western Europe remained constant in 1990 at about 1.5 percent, and unemployment dropped to 8 percent. The dollar weakened throughout much of 1990, but strengthened in the first half of 1991 against the Deutschemark and other European Monetary System (EMS) currencies.

The EC has acted to bring its oilseed regime into compliance with a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) panel decision of December 1989. The panel decision found that the EC oilseed regime discriminated against imports and impaired tariff concessions granted in 1962. The proposed new regime would replace the system of subsidies to processors with per-hectare payments to producers.

U.S. agricultural exports to the EC grew in fiscal 1990, as did U.S. imports of agricultural products from the EC. Large drops in U.S. exports of beef, pork, rice, and vegetable oils were registered, while imports from the EC increased in nearly every category.

While the Uruguay Round negotiations on agriculture under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade dominated the U.S. EC trade relationship in 1990, a number of bilateral disputes have caused friction. The reclassification of some shipments of corn gluten feed as mixed animal feed resulted in the imposition of high levies by the EC. The U.S. and EC are engaged in discussions to resolve the issue.

The EC banned imports of U.S. beef and pork for human consumption, on the grounds that sanitary conditions did not meet the requirements of the Third Country Red Meat Directive. Negotiations between the United States and the EC resulted in the lifting of the ban for some slaughter facilities.

EC grain production declined in 1990/91 due to a drop in area harvested and drought-reduced corn yields. Consumption of grain also declined as use of grain for feed continued its downward trend. German unification has added about 12 million tons of grain production but raised consumption only about 8 million tons, putting additional pressure on a sector already heavily in surplus.

EC output of the three major oilseeds–rapeseed, sunflowerseed, and soybeans–rose to a record 12.6 million tons in 1990. Including east Germany, total oilseed production in 1991 is forecast to increase to 13.2 million tons. Demand for protein feeds, including oilseed meals, weakened slightly in 1990/91 due to reduced demand in the livestock sector.

In the beef sector, producers faced lower prices and curtailed demand. Disruptions in trade and domestic consumption combined with an increase in production to force substantial safety-net buying-in of beef. The EC pig and poultry sectors grew moderately in 1990, despite the disruptions of German unification and a mysterious pig disease that causes sows to lose their litters. After two years of sharply reduced intervention stocks, surpluses returned once again to the EC dairy market as production rebounded and world markets softened.

The 1990/91 marketing year was exceedingly difficult for EC sheepmeat producers, as hot, dry weather in much of Europe affected prices considerably, putting pressure on producers. In France particularly, sheep farmers felt the effects of higher costs, curtailed consumption and lower priced imports from the United Kingdom, Ireland and Eastern Europe.

EC sugar production increased slightly in 1990, partly in response to firmer world prices in recent years. Net exports were unchanged as both consumption and stocks increased. After unification, east Germany was assigned a quota of

847,000 tons. The EC sugar quotas are scheduled to be reviewed in 1993, and reductions of the quotas are possible.

Poor weather is expected to have reduced EC deciduous fruit production, but Spain is expected to harvest a record citrus crop. The EC has put a new raisin policy in place, and has brought its canned fruit subsidy levels into line with the U.S.-EC canned fruit agreement.

Although production of wine in the EC has been declining, stocks remain high and continue to pose budgetary and disposal problems. Tobacco production is estimated to have increased again in 1990, despite price and premium cuts triggered by the stabilizer.

German unification in October 1990 brought over 16 million people into the EC, and introduced the CAP into east Germany. The transition to the new system provoked severe market disturbances there, some of which were felt on markets in the rest of the Community.

Relations with the EC were of major importance for the countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and of Eastern Europe in 1990. Applications for EC membership have been made or are being considered by Austria, Sweden and Norway. The EC Commission is engaging in bilateral negotiations to form association agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland. Liberalization of agricultural trade with the EC is a point of interest for the Central European countries, and a contentious issue for the EC.

EC intervention stocks soared in 1990/91 to a record 18.8 million tons. This represents a striking 60 percent increase over the previous year's level, and easily surpasses the previous record set in 1985. The unification of Germany, another large EC grain harvest and drops in both exports and consumption all contributed to the build-up of stocks.

The information provided in this report for 1990, unless otherwise stated, does not include the five states of the former German Democratic Republic.

Data for 1991 are projections by the Foreign Agricultural Service and do include the five states of the former German Democratic Republic, unless otherwise noted.

General Economic Situation

The Gulf War and higher oil prices slowed growth in Western Europe to 2.8 percent in 1990. The forecast for 1991 is for a further decline to 1.4 percent with a turnaround expected some time during the second half of the year.

Economic Growth To Decline Again This Year

Economic growth in Western Europe declined to an annual rate of 2.8 percent in 1990 from 3.3 percent the previous year, and a further decline to 1.4 percent is expected in 1991. Recovery is likely to begin around the second half of this year with growth in 1992 projected at 2.4 percent (figures 1 and 2).

Growth rates varied considerably among countries in the region. The United Kingdom, Finland, and Sweden–where monetary policy has been tight–have been in recession. In France and Italy, where output held up well until last autumn, economic activity decelerated sharply. Finally, buoyant west German growth has strongly influenced growth in Austria, and the Benelux countries, as well as Spain and Portugal. German unification has been accompanied by a very sharp rise in German domestic demand and imports.

The steepness of Western Europe's slowdown reflected the effects of the Gulf crisis and War: higher oil prices and a considerable deterioration in business and household confidence. However, the economic effects of the rise in oil prices are expected to be less severe than the oil shocks of 1973-74 and 1979.

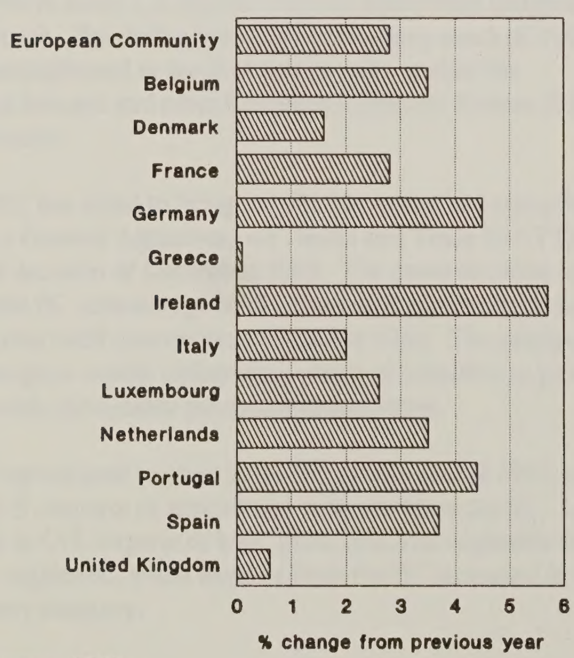
Inflation Expected To Ease Next Year

Consumer prices in Western Europe rose to an annual rate of 5.2 percent in 1990, up from 4.8 percent the previous year. The inflation performance of individual European countries was mixed, ranging from a low of 2.5 percent in the Netherlands to a high of 20.4 percent in Greece (figures 3 and 4).

Inflation in Western Europe, as measured by the OECD's private consumption deflator, is projected to rise from 5.2 percent in 1990 to 5.6 percent in 1991 and to decelerate thereafter, possibly to under 5 percent by the end of 1992.

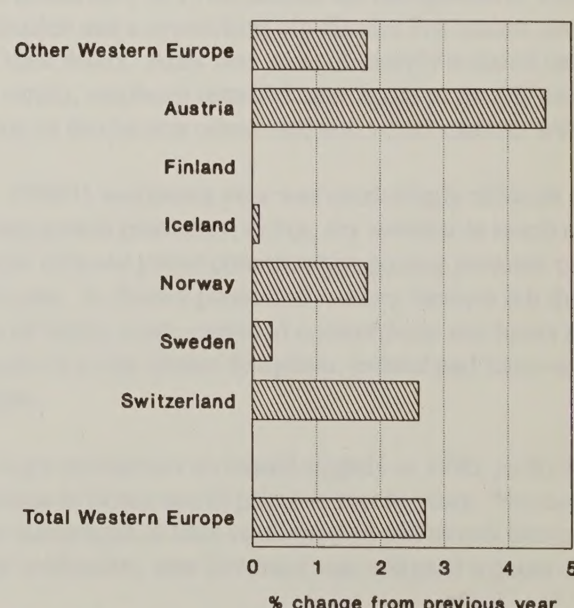
Recent price developments have been dominated by the short-lived surge in oil prices late last year. The risk of supply interruptions rapidly pushed up prices faced by final users, and this was reflected in higher wholesale and consumer price inflation in the autumn. Because the higher oil prices were not expected to persist, and have since fallen back to

Figure 1
EC Growth of Real GDP, 1990



Source: OECD

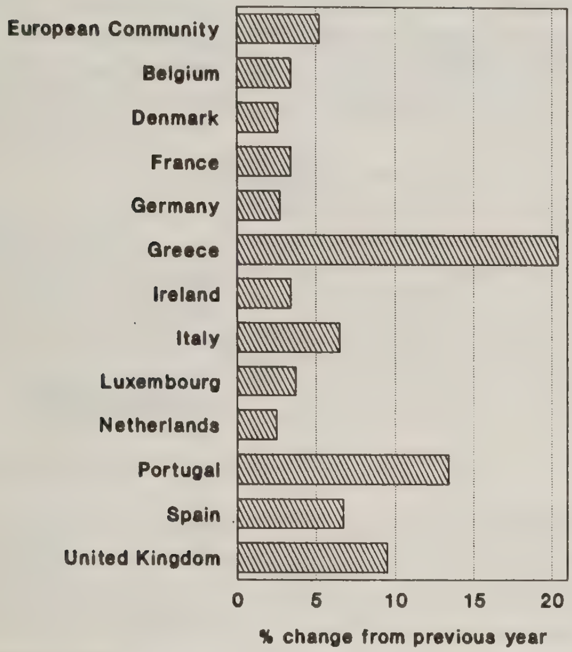
Figure 2
Other Western Europe Growth of Real GDP, 1990



Source: OECD

Figure 3

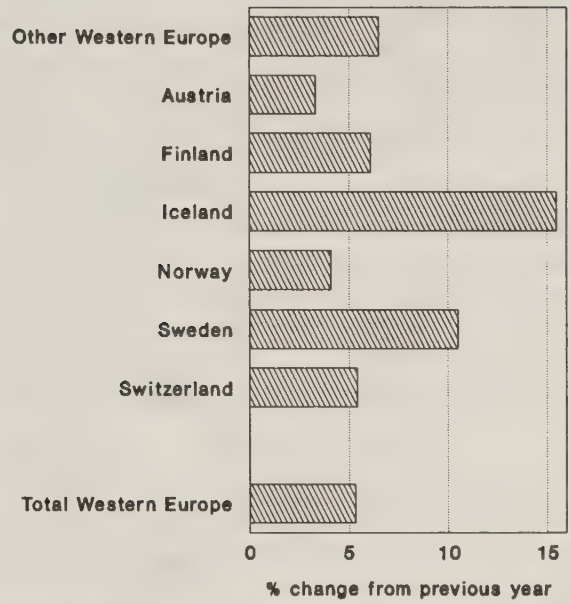
EC Consumer Prices, 1990



Source: OECD

Figure 4

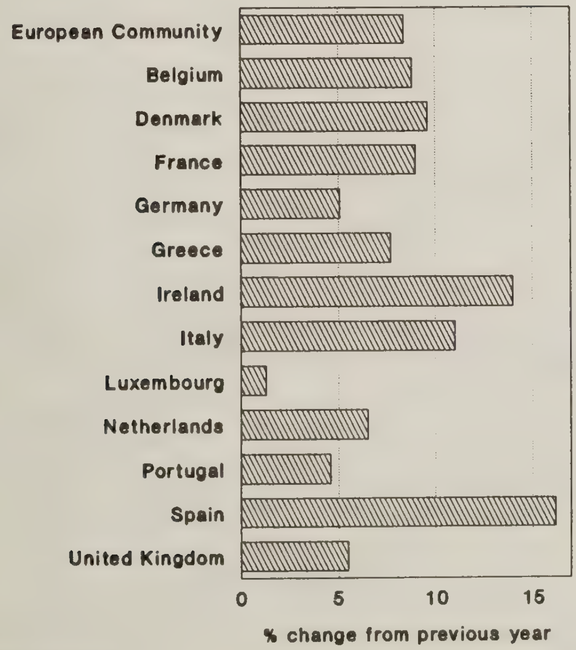
Other Western Europe Consumer Prices, 1990



Source: OECD

Figure 5

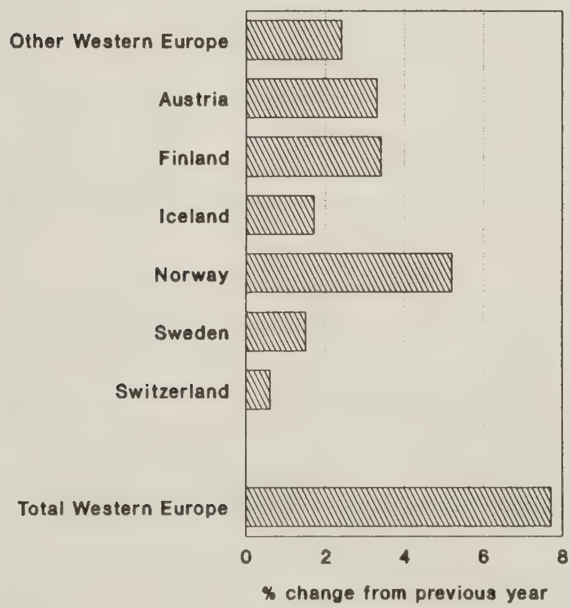
EC Unemployment Rates, 1990



Source: OECD

Figure 6

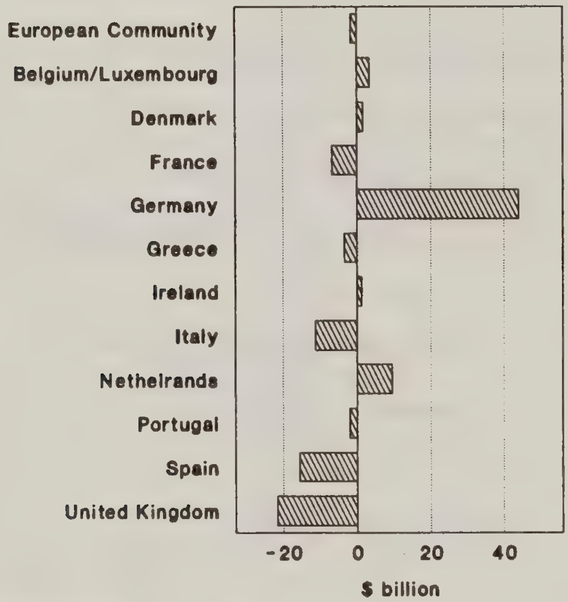
Other Western Europe Unemployment Rates, 1990



Source: OECD

Figure 7

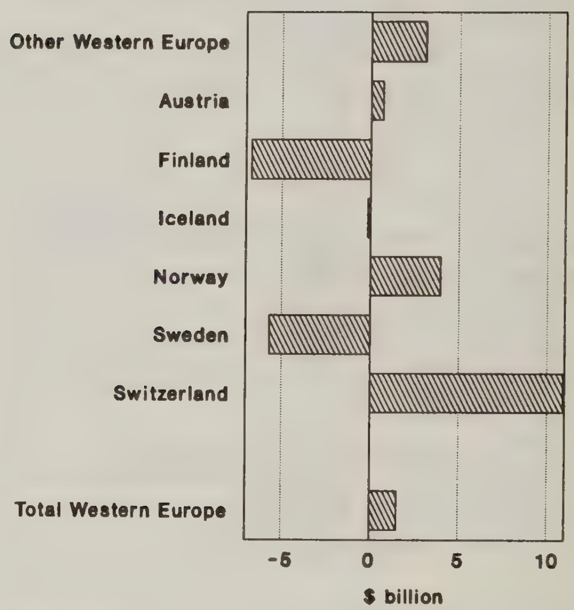
EC Current Account Balances, 1990



Source: OECD

Figure 8

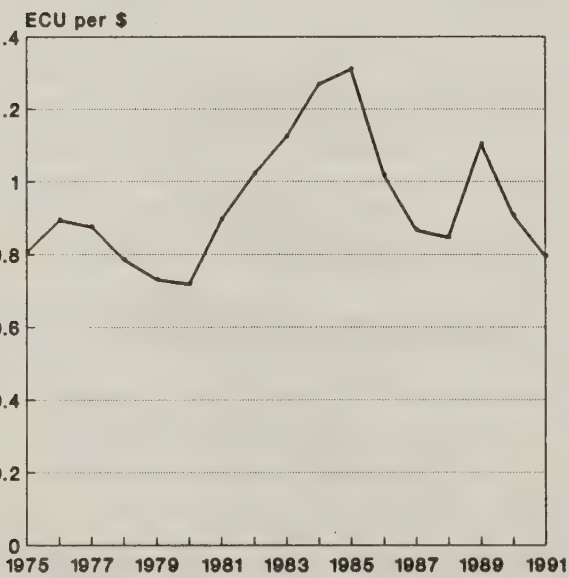
Other Western Europe Current Account Balances, 1990



Source: OECD

Figure 9

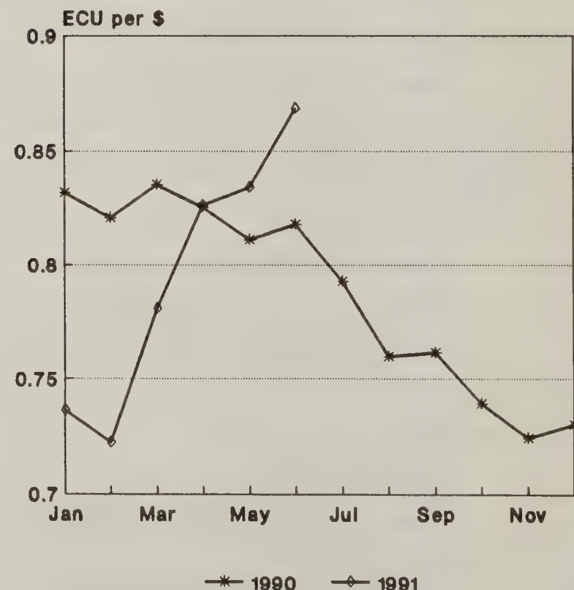
Value of the U.S. Dollar in European Currency Units*



* Jan. - Jun. average for 1991
Source: IMF.

Figure 10

Value of the U.S. Dollar in ECUs, Monthly Averages



Source: IMF.

pre-crisis levels, the spillover into underlying rates of inflation was slight.

Employment Growth Expected To Weaken

Employment growth in Western Europe remained constant in 1990 at about 1.6 percent, while the rate of unemployment fell to 7.7 percent from 8.2 percent a year earlier. In contrast, last year's employment growth in west Germany jumped 2.5 percent, and the unemployment rate fell to 5.1 percent (figures 5 and 6).

This year, employment growth is expected to be very weak, with net job losses in the United Kingdom, Belgium, Finland, Greece, and Sweden. This will be reflected in higher rates of unemployment in a number of countries. The unemployment rate for Western Europe is expected to rise to 8.7 percent, but the West German rate is expected to remain at about 5 percent.

Trade Balance Deteriorates

Current account balances for Western Europe in 1990 declined to $1.54 billion from $3.47 billion a year earlier (figures 7 and 8). Forecasts indicate a current account deficit this year with a smaller deficit in 1992.

Germany's current balances also deteriorated in 1990. The main proximate cause of that fall was the huge rise in imports of manufactured goods from other European countries after unification, and the increase in sales to east Germany.

U.S. Dollar Strengthens

The dollar, which weakened during 1990, has strengthened considerably in the first half of 1991, particularly against the German mark (up some 20 percent between mid-February and mid-May) and vis-a-vis other currencies in the European Monetary System (EMS) (figures 9 and 10). These exchange-rate developments reflect a change in market attitude about relative economic prospects, particularly in the United States and Germany.

If the expected improvement in the U.S. economy materializes, the second half of 1991 should see further strengthening of the dollar, but the dollar may begin to lose some ground to European currencies in 1992.

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EC 1991/92 Price Package and Related Measures

The 1991/92 price package is expected to have a very small impact on EC commodity markets. Most commodity prices were held constant, but the current buildup of surpluses and the budget problem have largely been ignored.

After a marathon session on Friday, May 24, the EC farm ministers approved the 1991/92 price package. The decisions for the cereals sector were adopted June 18, after the European Parliament provided its opinion on those provisions. The approved package represents a watered-down version of the proposal presented by the Commission at the end of February.

During the annual price package debate over the preceding 3 months, much attention had focused on raising the budget ceiling above the legal limit set at the 1988 Brussels summit. Some farm ministers maintained that the extension of the CAP to east Germany necessitated an increase in the guideline. The Commission succeeded in preserving the spending limit.

Major elements in the price package include:

Cereals:

- The basic coresponsibility levy (production tax for off-farm sales) is raised from 3 percent (5.06 European Currency Units (ECU)/ton) to 5 percent (8.43 ECU/ton).

- Producers who set aside 15 percent of their land for one year will be exempt from the 5-percent coresponsibility levy and eligible for set-aside payments.

- The durum wheat intervention price is cut 3.6 percent. Other cereal intervention prices (including rice) are unchanged.

Oilseeds:

- Support prices are cut 1.5 percent, or half the 3 percent proposed by the Commission.

- Varietal conversion aid or double-low premium for rapeseed (low in both erucic acid and glucosinolates) is maintained, but reduced by half.

- High erucic acid rapeseed will receive the same price as single zero rapeseed.

- Proposal for reform of the oilseeds regime was delayed until July 31, 1991. The Council is to decide on the new regime by October 31, 1991.

- Current aid for soybeans is maintained, as is the opening of intervention for sunflowerseed.

- Spain is to receive same aid level as the rest of the Community.

Peas, beans, lupins:

- A price reduction of 1.5 percent, instead of the proposed 3 percent, was adopted.

Fodder:

- The aid for 1991/92 is reduced 10 percent.

Sugar:

- The support price is unchanged, compared with a 5-percent proposed cut.

- The relationship between EC sugar prices and guaranteed prices for sugar imported from ACP countries will remain constant.

- Use of structural funds to support EC sugar regime for 1991/92 is not guaranteed for the future.

Beef:

- Tenders for normal intervention stocks (subject to the 230,000 ton limit) are to be triggered when market prices in a country fall to 84 percent (previously 88 percent) of the weighted EC market price and 80 (84 percent) percent of the regional price.

- Safety-net intervention buying, which the Commission had proposed abolishing, is retained, but trigger prices are reduced.

- The beef marketing year began June 17, compared with May 15 in 1990.

Milk:

- Milk quota is reduced by 2 percent.

- A voluntary quota buy-up scheme to be introduced. Quantities bought up are transferred to the national reserves, which are then used to resolve the SLOM problem (farmers who left dairy sector before quota system) and to help priority producers, notably those in less favored areas and small producers.

- The Community will finance the buy-up in each member state of up to 3 percent of the total quota over a 5-year period beginning in the fall of 1992 at a rate of 0.1 ECU/kg of milk.

- The member states can buy up to 2.75 percent of the quota at a rate less than 0.1 ECU/kg, and use the savings to buy up more than 3 percent of the quota to supplement their national reserves.

- The 0.1 ECU/kg compensation financed by the EC is for reductions in individual reference quantities in 1991/92. In those member states where the 3-percent buy-up is not attained, the sum can be used to provide compensation to producers whose reference quantities are reduced for 4 supplementary years.

- The five new German states, as less favored areas, are temporarily exempt from the milk coresponsibility levy. In the event that parts of these states are ultimately not considered as less favored areas (LFA), then the entire levy will be due from those producers whose temporary exemption is not confirmed.

Butter and Skim Milk Powder (SMP):

- The buying-in price will be fixed by the Commission, taking into consideration the quantities offered and the market situation; it will not be below 90 percent of the intervention price.

- The Portuguese SMP price remains the same.

Sheepmeat:

- The basic price for sheepmeat is reduced 2 percent for the 1992/93 marketing year.

- The Commission will reconsider the definition of eligible sheep as part of the reform of the regime.

Wine:

- The distillation intervention price is maintained at 82 percent of the guide price for A1 wine.

- Special measures for Portuguese wine were adopted.

Tobacco:

- Prices and premiums are cut by 4 percent, instead of the 10 percent proposed.

Set-Aside:

- Farmers participating in the 5-year set-aside program that began in 1988 can remove 15 percent of their land from production and be exempted from the coresponsibility levy.

- The regime is considered an intermediary measure until the more fundamental CAP reform measures are adopted.

- In Portugal, which is not legally required to implement a set-aside, producers may set aside up to 20 percent of their area under the 1-year scheme.

- In order to protect the environment, farmers will be required to maintain a cover of vegetation, or face a 10-percent reduction in set-aside payment.

- In the former East Germany, those lands that were included in the national program and planted to a program crop are eligible for inclusion in the 1-year set-aside.

Agrimonetary:

- UK - total dismantling of real monetary gap (RMG).

- Greece - 3/4 dismantling of RMG.

- Spain - light dismantling of RMG, especially in the milk, beef, cereals and sugar sectors.

- Germany and Netherlands - total dismantling of RMG.

The price decisions again kept most commodity prices constant in ECU terms (table 1). In national currency terms, however, a slight price increase is registered. Changes in green rates mean that Greece, Spain, Portugal and the U.K. all benefit from higher prices in their national currencies. In particular, the effects of agrimonetary changes brought about price increases for milk, sunflowerseed, olive oil, vegetables, and wine (table 2).

Table 1--Change in support prices, by commodity

Commodity	% change 1991/92 over 1990/91 ECU 1/	National currencies 2/
Soft wheat	0.0	0.4
Durum	-3.3	-2.4
Barley	0.0	0.4
Rye	0.0	-0.5
Corn	0.0	0.4
Cereals	-0.3	0.2
Rapeseed	-1.5	-1.0
Sunflowerseed	-0.4	0.4
Soybeans	-1.5	-1.5
Oilseeds	-1.0	-0.5
Sugar beet	0.0	0.3
Vegetables	0.2	0.7
Tobacco	-4.3	-1.3
Olive oil	1.5	2.8
Wine	0.9	0.9
Milk	0.0	0.8
Beef	0.0	0.1
Sheepmeat	-2.0	-0.9
Pigmeat	0.0	0.1
Animal products	-0.1	0.3
All products	0.0	0.5

1/ Change in weighted average support price (intervention or equivalent), for all member states.
2/ Weighted average of common prices in ECU, converted using green rates for all member states.

Source: EC Commission, 1991/92 Agricultural Prices, Decisions of the Council of May 25 and June 18, 1991.

Table 2--Effect of green rate changes on policy prices

Country	% price change 1991/92 over 1990/91 In ECU 1/	In national currency 2/
Belgium	0.0	0.0
Denmark	-0.1	-0.1
France	-0.1	-0.1
Germany	0.0	-0.1
Greece	-0.9	6.7
Ireland	-0.1	-0.1
Italy	-0.3	-0.3
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.5	0.5
Spain	1.6	0.9
United Kingdom	-0.2	2.1
EC 12	0.0	0.5

1/ Policy price (intervention price or equivalent), weighted according to the share of various products in the value of agricultural production covered by common prices.
2/ Common prices in ECU, converted at green rates.

Source: EC Commission, 1991/92 Agricultural Prices, Decisions of the Council, May 28 and June 18, 1991.

The recurring problem of surplus production of beef, milk and cereals was addressed by stop-gap measures. The tightening of intervention buying conditions for beef, the 2-percent cut in the milk quota, and the 1-year set-aside program are designed to keep spending in check until a thorough CAP reform program can be implemented.

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U.S.-EC Agricultural Trade

U.S. agricultural exports to the EC grew in fiscal 1990, as did U.S. imports of agricultural products from the EC. Large drops in U.S. exports of beef and pork, rice, and vegetable oils were registered while imports from the EC increased in nearly every category.

U.S. exports and imports of agricultural products to and from the EC grew in fiscal 1990. Although the 6.2-percent increase in imports from the EC was slightly larger than the 5.5-percent export growth, the U.S. agricultural trade surplus with the EC grew marginally. At $2.4 billion in 1990, however, it is only 27 percent of the 1980 agricultural trade surplus.

U.S. beef and veal and pork exports dropped markedly from fiscal 1989 to 1990. U.S. exports of fresh and frozen beef and veal fell 25 percent, and sales of fresh and prepared pork products dropped 28 percent. A strong upswing (65 percent) in sales of poultry meats mitigated the drop in the animals and animal products category (table 3).

Exports of grains and preparations fell about 1 percent. Wheat flour sales fell 81 percent to return to more usual levels. Because wheat flour makes up a very small part of total agricultural exports to the EC, the effect of this large percentage drop was not that significant. Rice exports fell 24 percent (28 percent in volume terms). Fiscal 1990 exports of feed grains and products, by contrast, rose 38 percent, the result of drought-reduced EC feed grain harvests.

A 27-percent increase in vegetable oil exports and a 1-percent gain in soybean sales were masked by a sharp 83-percent drop in soybean meal exports. Overall, sales of oilseeds and products dropped 3 percent. Oilseeds and products exports have declined every year since 1987.

Exports of fruits and preparations (including juice) grew 9 percent, despite a 32-percent fall in grapefruit sales resulting from the freeze-damaged U.S. crop. Raisin exports increased 12 percent. Sales of nuts and preparations and vegetables and preparations were up, 6 and 11 percent, respectively. Tobacco exports to the EC increased 21 percent, benefiting from a good U.S. crop. Higher U.S. tobacco prices made the value increase larger than the quantity increase of 13 percent. Cotton exports grew 72 percent in value, 52 percent in volume.

Imports from the EC registered increases in almost every category in 1990. Only fruit and preparations (including fruit juices), beef and veal, tomato paste, and coffee and coffee products showed declines (table 4).

Imports of animals and animal products from the EC grew by 10 percent compared with fiscal 1989. Imports of meats and dairy products increased 19 and 24 percent. An 88-percent fall in beef and veal imports was concealed by increased pork imports. Cheese imports increased by 34 percent.

Growth of biscuit and wafer (13 percent) and pasta and noodle (18 percent) imports contributed to an increase in imports of grains and feeds. Imports of wine and malt beverages grew 2 and 6 percent, after falling in fiscal 1989.

U.S. Exports to Drop in Fiscal 1991

In the first three quarters of fiscal 1991, U.S. agricultural exports to the EC are down nearly 5 percent, compared with the same period in 1990. Decreases of nearly 40 percent for wheat, 18 percent for feed grains and products, and 28 percent for soybeans are the main factors behind the fall. U.S. sales of cotton have dropped 16 percent, as high world prices have cut into EC mill demand.

U.S. exports of grains and feeds to the EC are running behind last year's pace in both quantity and value terms. Declines in sales of wheat, wheat flour, rice, corn, and barley more than offset increases in shipments of corn by-products, citrus pulp, and sorghum. Record EC intervention stocks of grain combined with another good grain harvest in 1991 will lower prospects for U.S. grain and feed sales to the EC.

A recovery of EC oilseed production and reduced demand for protein meal from the EC livestock sector has lowered import demand for oilseeds and meals. The 1990 EC oilseed crop set a new record, even without the additional production in the former East Germany. Import demand for vegetable oils has been reduced by the resurgence of edible oil supplies from EC-produced oilseeds. The drop in U.S. exports may be mitigated by reduced competition from South American suppliers, and EC stock rebuilding in early 1991.

The EC's delisting of U.S. beef packing plants (effective January 1991) has affected exports. Only one plant has been relisted, and another 13 could be relisted with minor modification. The EC's hormone ban, in effect since the beginning of 1989, has resulted in a substantial loss of sales in the past two years.

The impact of the delisting of U.S. pork plants, by contrast, has been less obvious. While exports of high-value pork for human consumption in the EC have been banned, U.S. pork

Table 3--U.S. agricultural fiscal year exports to the EC-12

Commodity	1988	1989	1990	% Change 1990/89	Share of Total 1990	October - June 1989/90	October - June 1990/91	% Change
	---- Million dollars ----			--- Percent ---		--Million dollars--		Percent
Animal & animal products..	813.5	737.5	718.0	-2.6%	10.4%	570.2	542.2	-4.9%
Meats & meat prod.......	230.2	166.6	161.3	-3.2%	2.3%	116.9	109.3	-6.5%
Beef & veal-frsh/prep.	34.8	13.0	9.8	-25.1%	0.1%	6.1	5.7	-6.3%
Pork-fresh/prep.......	2.2	2.3	1.6	-27.9%	0.0%	1.2	1.6	40.9%
Poultry meats-frsh/prep..	18.9	14.7	24.2	65.0%	0.4%	18.2	26.1	43.5%
Grains and preps..........	1,607.3	1,704.6	1,689.6	-0.9%	24.6%	1,370.9	1,325.2	-3.3%
Wheat....................	101.3	131.0	119.0	-9.2%	1.7%	96.1	57.8	-39.9%
Wheat flour.............	0.3	1.5	0.3	-81.2%	0.0%	0.3	0.1	-74.0%
Rice.....................	84.8	140.5	107.5	-23.5%	1.6%	84.8	77.2	-9.0%
Feed grains & prod......	294.0	294.4	405.3	37.7%	5.9%	358.7	295.6	-17.6%
Feeds,fodder-ex.oilcake..	1,105.0	1,099.3	1,017.0	-7.5%	14.8%	800.3	825.1	3.1%
Fruit & prps(inc.frt.jc)..	309.3	308.1	334.2	8.5%	4.9%	244.4	297.1	21.6%
Grapefruit..............	62.1	62.4	42.4	-32.0%	0.6%	36.6	56.5	54.5%
Raisins.................	61.6	62.1	69.5	11.9%	1.0%	49.1	60.7	23.5%
Nuts and preps............	507.7	452.7	479.7	6.0%	7.0%	383.6	386.9	0.9%
Almonds.................	341.9	277.6	274.4	-1.2%	4.0%	207.6	231.4	11.5%
Vegetables and preps......	173.1	202.0	224.7	11.3%	3.3%	174.6	244.1	39.8%
Pulses..................	69.2	87.7	80.5	-8.3%	1.2%	58.5	79.2	35.3%
Oilseeds and prods........	2,706.7	1,957.4	1,899.0	-3.0%	27.6%	1,815.9	1,421.4	-21.7%
Soybean meal............	337.9	149.7	26.2	-82.5%	0.4%	20.1	31.7	57.8%
Soybeans................	2,196.6	1,618.8	1,640.7	1.4%	23.9%	1,613.7	1,167.4	-27.7%
Vegetable oils..........	87.4	69.8	88.5	26.8%	1.3%	72.1	82.1	13.8%
Tobacco...................	589.7	483.9	587.4	21.4%	8.5%	493.2	527.2	6.9%
Cotton-ex.linters.........	442.3	264.7	454.9	71.8%	6.6%	412.9	347.5	-15.9%
Others....................	386.7	407.7	491.5	20.6%	7.1%	391.1	486.2	24.3%
TOTAL:....................	7,536.3	6,518.6	6,879.0	5.5%	100.0%	5,856.9	5,577.7	-4.8%
	---- Thousand tons ----			--- Percent ---		--Thousand tons--		Percent
Meats & meat prod.......	124.6	83.6	71.9	-14.0%	NA	54.2	42.2	-22.2%
Beef & veal-frsh/prep.	8.6	3.2	2.1	-32.1%	NA	1.6	0.9	-44.6%
Pork-fresh/prep.......	0.8	0.8	0.7	-14.8%	NA	0.6	1.2	119.8%
Poultry meats-frsh/prep.	19.6	15.8	25.1	58.7%	NA	18.5	22.9	23.9%
Grains and preps..........	12,557.7	11,809.9	12,773.3	8.2%	NA	10,304.7	9,621.9	-6.6%
Wheat...................	736.5	797.0	797.3	0.0%	NA	612.3	463.5	-24.3%
Wheat flour.............	1.5	6.2	1.0	-83.6%	NA	1.0	0.3	-73.6%
Rice....................	281.3	490.9	355.3	-27.6%	NA	267.3	256.4	-4.1%
Feed grains & prod......	3,019.9	2,366.3	3,570.7	50.9%	NA	3,210.2	2,639.0	-17.8%
Feeds,fodder-ex.oilcake.	8,475.7	8,061.0	7,966.0	-1.2%	NA	6,148.2	6,120.3	-0.5%
Nuts and preps............	255.1	276.1	349.0	26.4%	NA	290.3	233.3	-19.6%
Oilseeds and prods........	11,417.2	6,547.0	7,990.9	22.1%	NA	7,710.8	5,893.3	-23.6%
Soybean meal............	1,495.2	586.6	143.4	-75.6%	NA	101.2	163.4	61.5%
Soybeans................	9,596.9	5,609.3	7,392.1	31.8%	NA	7,273.6	5,158.6	-29.1%
Vegetable oils..........	126.3	90.7	126.9	39.9%	NA	107.2	99.0	-7.6%
Tobacco...................	106.4	84.8	95.6	12.8%	NA	80.7	84.7	4.9%
Cotton-ex.linters.........	280.0	175.1	265.2	51.5%	NA	241.9	196.6	-18.7%

NA = not applicable.

Source: USDA, ERS. Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, various years.

Table 4--U.S. agricultural fiscal year imports from the EC-12

Commodity	1988	1989	1990	% Change 1990/89	Share of Total 1990	October - June 1989/90	October - June 1990/91	% Change
	---- Million dollars ----			--- Percent ---		--Million dollars--		Percent
Animal & animal products..	1,016.0	940.1	1,034.5	10.0%	23.3%	773.9	703.2	-9.1%
Meats & meat prod.......	384.2	287.0	341.3	18.9%	7.7%	243.5	278.1	14.2%
Beef & veal-frsh/prep.	7.6	7.3	0.9	-88.2%	0.0%	0.5	0.5	11.4%
Pork-fresh/prep.......	354.9	254.7	309.9	21.7%	7.0%	219.6	252.0	14.7%
Dairy products..........	409.1	423.4	525.6	24.1%	11.8%	391.5	289.4	-26.1%
Cheese................	202.4	188.3	252.6	34.2%	5.7%	187.5	181.4	-3.2%
Casein & mixtures....	164.0	214.3	258.8	20.8%	5.8%	193.4	96.2	-50.3%
Grains and feeds..........	211.3	235.6	268.4	13.9%	6.0%	190.6	207.8	9.0%
Biscuits & wafers.......	116.6	122.5	138.1	12.8%	3.1%	97.9	95.4	-2.5%
Pasta & noodles.........	40.3	49.8	58.4	17.5%	1.3%	41.3	49.7	20.4%
Fruit & prps(inc.frt.jc)..	148.6	193.1	148.5	-23.1%	3.3%	121.4	133.5	10.0%
Fruit-prep/pres.........	65.6	87.3	77.6	-11.1%	1.7%	63.7	57.1	-10.3%
Fruit juices............	75.3	99.5	65.9	-33.8%	1.5%	52.9	61.0	15.4%
Nuts and preps............	12.6	16.5	19.7	19.8%	0.4%	17.5	26.8	53.2%
Vegetables and preps......	354.9	408.0	410.9	0.7%	9.3%	324.7	301.3	-7.2%
Olives..................	125.6	132.0	132.9	0.7%	3.0%	105.1	98.7	-6.1%
Tomatoes incl paste.....	43.0	47.7	38.4	-19.6%	0.9%	32.8	21.5	-34.2%
Oilseeds and prods........	162.4	199.5	240.2	20.4%	5.4%	169.6	201.8	19.0%
Olive oil...............	117.0	146.5	180.1	22.9%	4.1%	132.6	155.2	17.0%
Sugar & related prods.....	47.0	82.9	114.5	38.2%	2.6%	83.2	84.6	1.6%
Confectionery prods.....	29.0	71.4	97.8	36.9%	2.2%	69.9	79.5	13.7%
Beverages-ex fruit juice..	1,464.9	1,348.9	1,395.5	3.5%	31.4%	1,048.6	1,062.8	1.4%
Wine....................	929.5	846.6	866.0	2.3%	19.5%	667.9	672.5	0.7%
Malt beverages..........	503.3	477.1	507.7	6.4%	11.4%	365.9	377.8	3.3%
Flowers, nursery stock....	150.8	158.6	165.1	4.1%	3.7%	107.3	101.9	-5.0%
Coffee....................	95.3	76.9	54.2	-29.5%	1.2%	42.4	43.1	1.6%
Cocoa.....................	100.6	136.8	175.2	28.0%	3.9%	124.9	110.6	-11.4%
Other.....................	359.7	381.1	412.0	8.1%	9.3%	310.7	344.9	11.0%
TOTAL:....................	4,124.0	4,178.0	4,438.8	6.2%	100.0%	3,314.8	3,322.3	0.2%
	---- Thousand tons ----			--- Percent ---		--Thousand tons--		Percent
Meats & meat prod.........	139.3	109.7	109.8	0.1%	NA	78.9	87.3	10.5%
Beef & veal-frsh/prep...	3.5	3.3	0.3	-92.2%	NA	0.1	0.1	-14.9%
Pork-fresh/prep.........	128.6	95.8	98.0	2.2%	NA	69.8	77.1	10.4%
Cheese..................	52.5	52.3	74.8	42.9%	NA	56.1	48.8	-12.9%
Casein & mixtures......	52.1	45.2	54.4	20.4%	NA	40.2	26.0	-35.4%
Grains and feeds..........	154.7	246.9	212.7	-13.8%	NA	162.1	153.0	-5.7%
Biscuits & wafers.......	44.1	45.7	48.3	5.7%	NA	35.2	30.8	-12.3%
Pasta & noodles.........	60.4	72.2	82.7	14.5%	NA	59.6	61.9	3.9%
Fruit-prep/pres.........	61.0	88.4	76.6	-13.3%	NA	70.0	67.4	-3.7%
Fruit juices (HL).......	2,519.0	4,007.5	2,628.6	-34.4%	NA	2,131.7	2,036.6	-4.5%
Olives..................	71.9	64.0	62.5	-2.3%	NA	49.4	43.2	-12.6%
Tomatoes incl paste.....	73.5	53.3	35.3	-33.8%	NA	28.8	23.2	-19.4%
Confectionery prods.....	12.3	30.5	41.8	36.9%	NA	30.3	31.2	2.8%
Beverages (HL)............	8,178.2	7,911.7	7,745.6	-2.1%	NA	5,777.4	5,247.9	-9.2%
Wine (HL)..............	2,790.9	2,539.9	2,397.3	-5.6%	NA	1,885.1	1,583.5	-16.0%
Malt beverages (HL).....	5,049.4	5,035.4	5,042.4	0.1%	NA	3,681.1	3,498.9	-4.9%
Oilseeds and prods........	116.3	142.8	191.1	33.9%	NA	113.1	126.2	11.5%
Olive oil...............	64.6	81.7	89.4	9.4%	NA	67.0	69.5	3.7%

NA = not applicable.

Source: USDA, ERS. Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, various years.

producers appear to have found a growing niche market in exports of pork intended for pet food and other non-human consumption. The unit value of this pork, however, is only 60 percent of the pork previously shipped. The EC appears close to relisting nine U.S. pork plants, therefore export prospects for high-value products may improve soon.

Traditional Exports Lose Importance

EC policies have encouraged domestic production, which has increasingly met internal demand, displacing U.S. exports. Since the introduction of the CAP, the EC has moved from a net importer to a net exporter of many grain and livestock products. Exports have also been affected by EC measures such as the beef hormone ban and the delisting of U.S. slaughterhouses (See "**U.S.-EC Bilateral Trade Issues**".)

The composition of U.S.-EC agricultural trade has changed over time. Traditional U.S. exports to the EC–grains and preparations and oilseeds and products–have declined as a percentage of total sales. In 1985, oilseeds and products exports accounted for 35 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural exports to the EC. In 1990, however, the category represented only 28 percent of total sales.

Grains and preparations likewise have dropped, from 27 percent of sales in 1985 to less than 25 percent in 1990. The share of feeds and fodders (excluding oilcake) increased from 10 to 15 percent of total exports to the EC, while sales of feed grains fell from 12 percent in 1985 to under 6 percent in 1990. Animal and animal products sales increased slightly between 1985 and 1990.

Categories showing an increased share of total agricultural exports to the EC between 1985 and 1990 include fruits and preparations (including fruit juice), up nearly 3 percentage points, and nuts and preparations, up 2 percentage points.

By contrast, the composition of U.S. agricultural imports from the EC was much the same in 1985 as in 1990. Imports of meat and meat products fell from 10 to 8 percent of total farm imports from the EC, but an increase in dairy product imports, from a 7- to a 12-percent share, kept animal and animal product imports near 23 percent.

The largest change occurred within the beverage (excluding fruit juices) category, the largest category of imports from the EC. Wine sales, which have been falling since 1986, declined to 20 percent in 1990 from 23 percent in 1985. A 30-percent increase in malt beverages imports between 1985 and 1990 offset the fall in wine sales to keep the share of beverage imports at around 31 percent. The import share of malt beverages increased from 9 to 11 percent.

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U.S. - EC Bilateral Trade Issues

The agriculture negotiations in the GATT dominated the U.S.-EC trade relationship in 1990. A number of bilateral disputes has increased trade frictions between the two.

Corn Gluten Feed Dispute-U.S. corn gluten feed exports to the EC have been hampered by the reclassification of shipments of corn gluten feed to a dutiable category of mixed animal feed because of the presence of corn germ meal. Although the problem was initially confined to the Netherlands, German and French customs officials have recently begun charging importers a deposit equivalent to the possible import levy pending a decision on how to classify the corn gluten feed shipments. This situation has created considerable uncertainty and concern among feed importers in the EC and has at times all but halted U.S. shipments of corn gluten feed to major EC ports. During 1990, the United States exported 5.2 million tons of corn gluten feed valued at $640 million to the EC. The Netherlands is the leading importer of corn gluten feed from the United States, accounting for nearly half of total EC imports during 1990.

U.S. corn gluten feed and corn germ meal exports to the Netherlands came under increased surveillance by Dutch customs officials at the end of 1990. Virtually all corn byproduct shipments were subjected to a rigid testing program that used microscopic examination to determine product composition. This action followed a 1990 EC redefinition of corn germ meal. Under the new EC regulations, imports labeled corn germ meal can only contain byproducts resulting from the corn oil extraction process and cannot include "products containing components from other parts of maize grains which have been added after processing and not been subjected to the oil extraction process." Corn gluten feed is a byproduct of the corn wet-milling process used to produce starch. However, Dutch customs officials also have taken the position that corn germ meal should not be present in significant amounts in gluten feed imports in spite of the fact that corn germ meal also is a byproduct residue of the starch manufacturing process and has been present in corn gluten feed shipments for many years.

During the first 3 months of 1991, Dutch customs officials reclassified shipments of corn gluten feed totaling 4,300 tons to tariff 23.09 (composited animal feed) because they claim to have found a mixture of corn gluten feed and corn germ meal (tariff numbers 23.03.10 and 23.06.90.91 respectively). Because of the reclassification, import levies of up to $228.50 per ton were charged on the shipments in spite of the zero duty GATT binding for both corn gluten feed and corn germ meal. The average value of the corn byproducts in question is about $147 per ton for corn gluten feed and $162 per ton for corn germ meal.

Discussions between U.S. and EC experts aimed at resolving the corn gluten feed dispute have made some progress. The EC Commission agreed that corn germ meal was a legitimate component of corn gluten feed when the duty-free binding was agreed to during the Kennedy Round of the GATT in 1967 (the duty-free binding for corn germ meal was agreed to during the Dillon Round in 1962). The discussions have focused primarily on technical parameters for defining corn gluten feed, specifically maximum starch and fat levels.

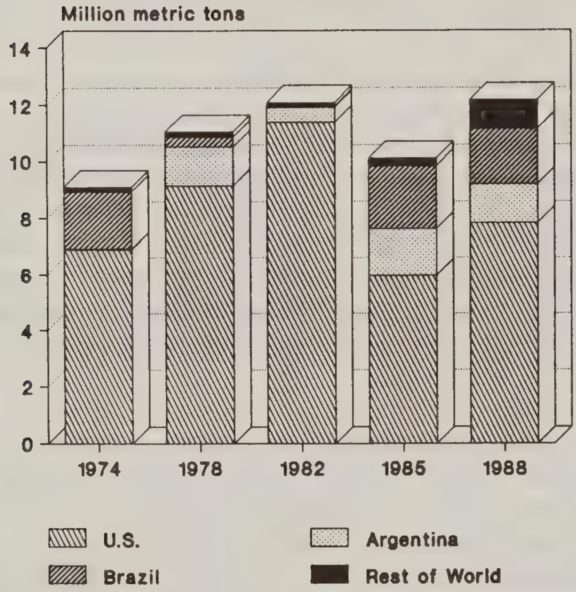
During the last week in July, USDA Secretary Edward Madigan and EC Agriculture Commissioner Raymond MacSharry met in Brussels in an attempt to reach an agreement that would resolve the dispute. However, the talks broke down after the EC insisted on an overly restrictive maximum fat limitation. Both Madigan and MacSharry said that they hoped that the issue could be resolved in the near future.

GATT Soybeans Panel Dispute-In 1988, the United States filed a complaint with the GATT, charging that the EC's oilseed subsidies nullify the zero-tariff binding on oilseed and protein meal imports. EC production of oilseeds–rapeseed, sunflowerseed, and soybeans–increased ten-fold during the 1980s in response to high support prices. Over the same period, the volume of EC soybean and soybean meal imports declined, as did the U.S. share of the EC market (figures 11 and 12).

The complaint was originally filed by the American Soybean Association as a Section 301 (unfair trade practices) complaint. The Section 301 and the GATT panel investigations were conducted simultaneously. In July 1989 the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) found that the EC's oilseed policies constitute an unfair trade practice and are therefore subject to retaliatory action. USTR delayed implementation of unilateral action while the GATT panel completed its investigation.

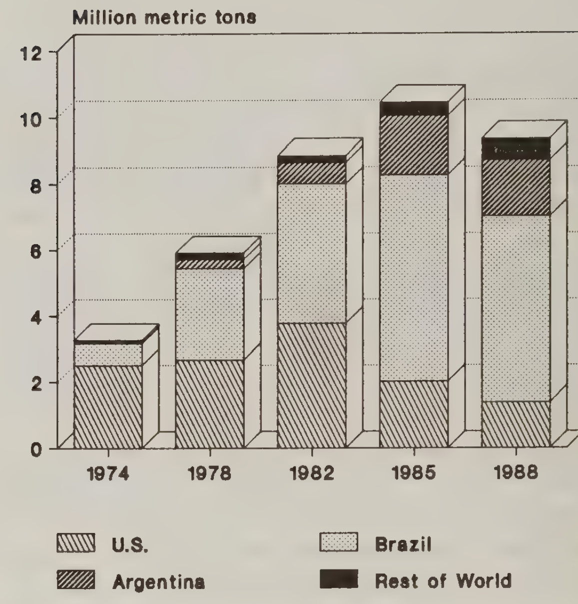
In December 1989, the GATT panel determined that the EC's oilseeds policy discriminates against imported oilseeds and impairs the benefits to the United States resulting from tariff concessions. The GATT panel found that subsidy payments to processors were greater than the difference between the EC producer price and world market prices and were therefore discriminatory. The introduction of large subsidies to EC oilseed producers was found to impair the benefits accruing from a tariff concession because the subsidies insulate producers completely from the movement of prices of im-

Figure 11
EC-12 Soybean Imports, By Source



Source: Eurostat.

Figure 12
EC-12 Soybean Meal Imports, By Source



Source: Eurostat

ports and thereby prevent the lowering of import duties from having any impact on the competitive relationship between domestic and imported oilseeds.

The EC accepted the panel ruling and stated that it would adapt the Community regulations within the framework of the results of the Uruguay Round. Policy changes were to be in place for the 1991/92 oilseed marketing year. The Uruguay Round talks broke down in December 1990, and the EC undertook no action to alter substantially its oilseed support regime. The 1991/92 price package reduced oilseed support prices by a modest 1.5 percent. Planting of the 1991/92 crop was completed by the time of the price decision.

The United States notified the EC in an April meeting of the GATT Trade Council that if the subsidy were not eliminated, "further action would be taken." In late April, EC Agriculture Commissioner Ray MacSharry announced that the EC would implement the GATT ruling in July 1992, the beginning of the 1992/93 marketing year. The EC announced its proposal for reform of the oilseed support regime on July 31, 1991. The Council will make a determination on the regime by October 31. (See "**EC Announces Oilseed Reform Proposal.**")

EC Meat Import Bans-The EC set minimum health standards for meat packing establishments effective April 1, 1988. The EC standards prohibit certain practices that are common in the United States. Effective from November 1990 and January 1991, the EC banned imports of U.S. pork and beef, respectively, by removing U.S. slaughterhouses from the list of plants approved to ship meat to the EC. The EC delisted all plants that did not conform to the letter of the directive, although the United States believes its slaughterhouse hygiene standards are at least equal to the EC's. The EC veterinary team that visited the U.S. slaughterplants in late May 1991 decided to relist only one plant. Thirteen others could be relisted with minor modifications, but the remaining 11 were found not to meet EC standards and will not be relisted. Ongoing negotiations will review comparative standards, and aim to establish some kind of equivalency.

In March 1991, the EC banned imports of all U.S. fresh and chilled horsemeat because of allegedly inadequate trichina controls in U.S. plants. On May 2, 1990, the EC lifted the blanket ban, but maintained a ban on imports from one U.S. plant, suspected of being the source of a trichinosis outbreak in France.

Procymidone Dispute-In March 1990, random Food and Drug Administration (FDA) testing of imported wines revealed traces of a fungicide, procymidone, in some EC wines. Because no Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) tolerance level existed for this fungicide, wines treated with it could not enter the country. By September 1990, 51 EC wines were subject to automatic detention. The procymidone issue was discussed in high-level talks early

this year. At the end of April 1991, the EPA adopted an interim tolerance level for procymidone of 7 parts per million. The level will last for 4 years and applies to wine made from grapes grown prior to 1991. The FDA has changed its detention measures to reflect the new tolerance level.

Hormone Ban-The EC has banned the use of all hormones, natural and synthetic, in livestock production except certain hormones used for therapeutic purposes. On January 1, 1989, the EC hormone ban on meat imports from third countries took effect, cutting off approximately $100 million of U.S. meat exports to the EC. An exemption was given for pet food (offals for non-human consumption) and a small amount of trade ($4.6 million) was restored under the May 1989 Interim Measure. The Interim Measure covers untreated beef, veal, and dairy meat/offals. In this case, the EC is applying the so-called fourth criterion of economic and social necessity, in addition to the usual criteria of safety, quality, and efficacy.

American Blended Whiskeys-American blended whiskeys do not have a distinctive status in the EC. Because they are not aged for 3 years in oak barrels, American blended whiskeys are not considered whiskey. Although this issue has been extensively discussed, no resolution has been achieved.

Enlargement Dispute-The U.S.-EC Enlargement Agreement, under which Spain imports 2 million tons of corn and selected non-grain feeds and 300,000 tons of sorghum from non-EC sources in compensation for the withdrawal of tariff concessions following the accession of Spain and Portugal, was renewed until December 31, 1991. Discussions regarding the final settlement of the compensation issue are scheduled to conclude by the end of September 1991.

Bovine Somatotropin (BST)-The EC Commission and Council of Ministers have agreed to extend their ban on the use of BST, which expired in December 31, 1990, for another year. The EC's Veterinary Medical Products Committee (CVMP) has cleared Monsanto's Somatech, a BST product, on technical and safety grounds. In addition to safety studies, the EC is conducting evaluations on the socio-structural impact of the product on the EC dairy industry (the so-called fourth criterion). The CVMP's findings can be disregarded by the Council in reaching its final ruling on BST.

The EC has not decided whether it would ban dairy products made in countries using BST in the event that BST is banned. If the beef hormone case serves as a precedent for the BST decision, a BST ban on use by EC farmers would be accompanied by an import ban on dairy products from BST-using countries. If the United States uses BST and the EC bans it, U.S. dairy product exports to the EC, valued at $21 million in 1989/1990, would be threatened.

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Grains

EC grain production declined in 1990/91 due to a drop in area harvested and drought-reduced corn yields. Grain consumption also declined as use of grain for feed continued its downward trend. Bringing East Germany into the EC adds about 12 million tons of grain production but only increases consumption by about 8 million tons, putting additional pressure on a sector already heavily in surplus.

A significant reduction in area harvested more than offset improved overall yields in 1990, leading to a decline in EC grain (wheat and coarse grains) production for the second year in a row. The 1990/91 EC-12 grain harvest (excluding the former East Germany) was 157 million tons, down nearly 4 million tons from a year earlier. Nevertheless, grain production remains considerably higher than during the early 1980s (figure 13).

Area harvested dropped 1.6 million hectares in 1990, due to a fall in both wheat and coarse grain area as farmers planted more oilseed crops in the spring at the expense of cereals. Grain yields overall were up more than 2 percent, with a sharp jump in yields for wheat outweighing a drop in drought-reduced coarse grain yields.

For the first time, more wheat was produced in the EC-12 than coarse grains. EC-12 wheat production reached 80.6 million tons in 1990/91, the second largest wheat crop ever harvested, in spite of a 3-percent decline in area. The drop in area was more than offset by a 6-percent jump in yields, reflecting a continued preference by farmers to switch from lower yielding summer varieties to higher yielding winter wheats.

Some national policies also are contributing to the increase in wheat production. For example, environmental legislation in Denmark requires that at least 65 percent of arable land be kept under green cover during the winter to reduce nitrate leaching (Manegold). Danish farmers have responded by expanding winter wheat production. In 1990, Denmark had record yields and its largest wheat crop.

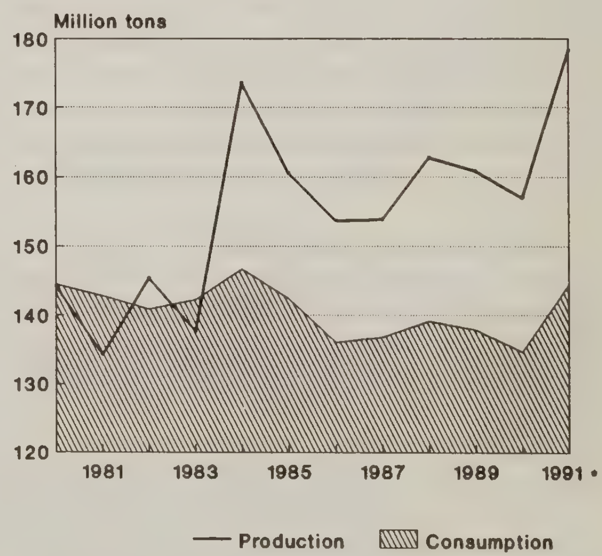
The EC coarse grain harvest fell to 76.3 million tons in 1990/91, dropping 7 percent for the second year in a row as barley and corn production both declined. Although barley yields recovered from the drought-affected level of last year, barley area declined 2.3 percent, continuing the sharp downward trend begun in the early 1980s. Continued dry weather in southwestern France, the heart of the EC's corn growing region, caused French corn production to fall almost 30 percent. The drought pushed French corn yields to their lowest since 1981, down nearly 20 percent from the predrought level of 1988. Area harvested also declined in 1990 as farmers switched area into oilseeds, particularly sunflower.

On October 3, 1990, East and West Germany were unified. Bringing east Germany into the EC added about 12 million tons of annual grain production (table 5). In 1990, the former East Germany produced 7.6 million tons of coarse grains and 4.2 million tons of wheat. The most important grain produced in the former East Germany was barley, accounting for 41 percent of total grain output in 1990, followed by wheat (36 percent), rye (17 percent), and oats (4 percent).

East German grain yields, although significantly below those in west Germany, are close to the average for the EC-12 (figure 14). With the high support prices provided by the CAP and access to Western inputs, east German grain yields and production are likely to rise.

Figure 13

EC-12 Grain Production and Consumption



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

Table 5--EC and east German grain production

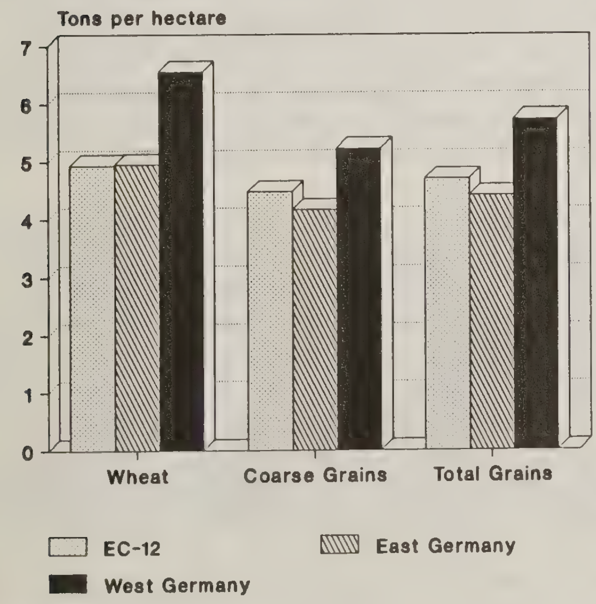
Years	EC-12 (excluding east Germany) Wheat	Coarse grains	Total grains	East Germany Wheat	Coarse grains	Total grains	EC-12 (including east Germany) Wheat	Coarse grains	Total grains
	1,000 tons								
1980	61,541	82,636	144,177	3,098	6,528	9,626	64,639	89,164	153,803
1981	58,104	76,125	134,229	2,942	5,921	8,863	61,046	82,046	143,092
1982	64,659	80,651	145,310	2,740	7,271	10,011	67,399	87,922	155,321
1983	63,789	73,882	137,671	3,550	6,517	10,067	67,339	80,399	147,738
1984	83,138	90,365	173,503	3,903	7,458	11,361	87,041	97,823	184,864
1985	71,627	88,936	160,563	3,936	7,698	11,634	75,563	96,634	172,197
1986	72,035	81,695	153,730	4,195	7,460	11,655	76,230	89,155	165,385
1987	71,448	82,399	153,847	4,040	7,203	11,243	75,488	89,602	165,090
1988	74,676	88,069	162,745	3,700	6,195	9,895	78,376	94,264	172,640
1989	78,587	82,268	160,855	3,450	7,356	10,806	82,037	89,624	171,661
1990	80,648	76,314	156,962	4,189	7,581	11,770	84,837	83,895	168,732
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88,830	89,483	178,313

NA = not available.

Source: USDA, FAS.

Figure 14

EC and German Grain Yields, 1988-90 Average



Source: USDA, FAS.

EC grain production for 1991/92 (including the former East Germany) is forecast by USDA at 178.3 million tons, up nearly 6 percent from the 1990/91 total for the EC-12 plus east Germany. Wheat production is projected to reach a record 88.8 million tons due to an increase in area harvested and a continuation of the upward trend in yields. Coarse grains production is forecast to rise to 89.5 million tons as area and yields recover from the drought-reduced levels of 1990/91.

Support Prices for Most Grains Unchanged

The 1991/92 price package adopted by the EC Council of Ministers contained relatively few changes in support prices for grains. Basic intervention prices set in ECU were unchanged from last year for most grains. So were monthly increments and the period during which grain can be sold into intervention (November to May in northern member countries and August to April in southern member countries).

Because the Commission's official estimate of EC grain production in 1990 was under the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) of 160 million tons (production in east Germany doesn't count against the MGQ), the stabilizer mechanism that would have automatically cut intervention prices for 1991/92 by 3 percent was not triggered.

Intervention prices for common wheat and coarse grains in ECU are the same as last year. Intervention prices for durum wheat were reduced 3.6 percent to 227.70 ECU for all EC countries except Spain, as the Commission continued its policy of closing the gap between durum and common wheat support prices. Intervention prices for durum wheat in Spain were increased 3.77 ECU to 216.48 ECU to help narrow the

Table 6--EC monthly intervention and buying-in prices for grains 1/

	Common wheat 2/, and corn		Feed wheat, barley rye, and sorghum		Durum wheat EC-11 3/		Durum wheat Spain		Common wheat Portugal	
	Inter-vention	Buying-in	Inter-vention	Buying-in	Inter-vention	Buying-in	Inter-vention	Buying-in	Inter-vention	Buying-in
	ECU per ton									
July 1991	168.55	--	160.13	--	227.70	--	216.48	--	210.80	--
August	168.55	158.44 *	160.13	150.52 *	227.70	214.04 *	216.48	203.49 *	210.80	198.15 *
September	168.55	158.44 *	160.13	150.52 *	227.70	214.04 *	216.48	203.49 *	210.80	198.15 *
October	168.55	158.44 *	160.13	150.52 *	227.70	214.04 *	216.48	203.49 *	210.80	198.15 *
November	170.05	159.94	161.63	152.02	229.73	216.07	218.51	205.52	212.30	199.65
December	171.55	161.44	163.13	153.52	231.76	218.10	220.54	207.55	213.80	201.15
January 1992	173.05	162.94	164.63	155.02	233.79	220.13	222.57	209.58	215.30	202.65
February	174.55	164.44	166.13	156.52	235.82	222.16	224.60	211.61	216.80	204.15
March	176.05	165.94	167.63	158.02	237.85	224.19	226.63	213.64	218.30	205.65
April	177.55	167.44	169.13	159.52	239.88	226.22	228.66	215.67	219.80	207.15
May	179.05	168.94 *	170.63	161.02 *	241.91	228.25 *	230.69	217.70 *	221.30	208.65 *
June	168.55	--	160.13	--	227.70	--	216.48	--	210.80	--
Monthly increment	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	1.50	1.50

-- = not applicable.
* Indicates that intervention is limited to certain member states. Intervention offers are accepted from August to April in southern member states (Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain), and from November to May in northern member states.
1/ The buying-in price is equal to 94 percent of the July intervention price, plus the full value of appropriate monthly increments. Increments for intervention prices will be applied from November 1991 to May 1992 inclusive, with no increment between May and June 1992.
2/ Excluding Portugal.
3/ Excluding Spain.

Source: Home-Grown Cereals Authority, July 1991.

difference between Spanish durum prices and those in the rest of the EC. All cereal intervention prices in Spain and Portugal are now aligned with those in the rest of the EC, except for durum wheat in Spain and common wheat in Portugal. Monthly intervention and buying-in prices, inclusive of monthly increments, are listed in table 6.

Increased Coresponsibility Levy and New Set-Aside Program

Although the 1991/92 price package left grain support prices unchanged for the most part, it included provisions that increased the basic coresponsibility levy and introduced a new 1-year set-aside program.

The basic coresponsibility levy on all off-farm sales of grain was increased from 3 to 5 percent of the common wheat intervention price for the 1991/92 marketing year. Because the 1990 grain harvest was below the MGQ, an additional coresponsibility levy will not be assessed. Thus the total coresponsibility levy for the 1991/92 marketing year will be 8.43 ECU per ton, compared with 7.59 last year. Farmers who are participating in the 5-year set-aside program will have the 2 percent increase in the coresponsibility levy for 1991/92 refunded.

The new set-aside scheme, which supplements the existing 5-year set-aside program, is designed to reduce area planted to grains and other selected crops for the 1992 harvest. Producers will be required to set aside at least 15 percent of their eligible area under the program, including at least 15 percent of their area planted to grains. Eligible area is defined as all area planted in 1990/91 to cereals (including corn for fodder), oilseeds (excluding linseed), and pulses. Participants will be reimbursed all coresponsibility levies paid on grains marketed during 1991/92 and will be eligible for per hectare set-aside payments at least equal to the EC's contribution to the existing set-aside program.

The regulations for the 1-year program also allow for additional payments by national governments up to the national contribution to the existing 5-year program. France, the EC's largest grain producer, has announced that it will provide an additional premium of 800 francs ($115.64) per hectare to encourage participation in the new set-aside program. The UK, on the other hand, has indicated that no national premium will be used to supplement the EC payment to its farmers who participate in the 1-year program. The application deadline for the new program is December 15, 1991.

Grain Consumption Continues Downward Trend

EC grain consumption (excluding the former East Germany) declined by 2 percent in 1990/91 to 134.7 million tons, continuing its downward trend. This is the lowest consumption for the 12 EC member countries since 1971. Domestic use has been dropping due to a sharp decline in feed use and stagnant human consumption. Use of grains for feed con-

tinues to decline because high support prices for domestically produced grains make them less competitive with other feed ingredients and variable levies keep lower priced imported grain out. Feed use is estimated at 77.8 million tons in 1990/91, down more than 11 million tons from the 1978-80 EC-12 average.

Grain consumption in the former East Germany also is declining now that it is part of the EC. The removal of subsidies for basic foods is leading to a decline in human consumption and feed use is dropping as grains are replaced by nongrain feeds in mixed feed rations.

Grain Exports Dip Due to Lower Wheat Sales

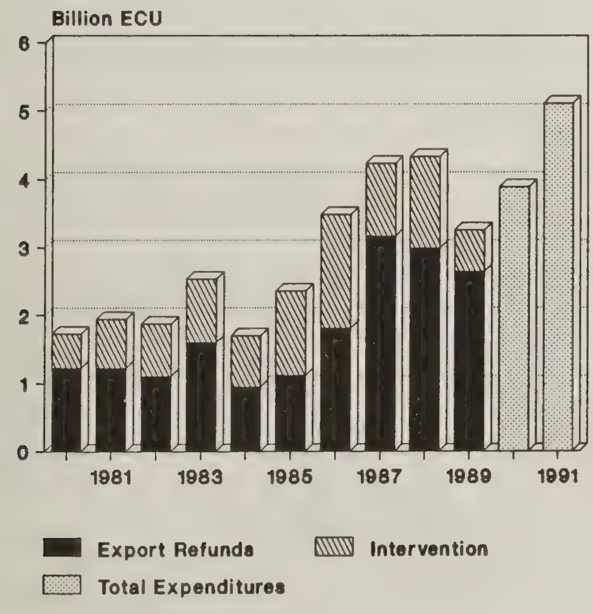
EC grain exports in 1990/91 (excluding intra-EC trade) are estimated at 28.4 million tons, 2 percent less than last year. Wheat and wheat flour exports (July-June) are estimated at 20 million tons, down 1 million tons from the record levels of 1988 and 1989. As a result, the EC's share of world wheat trade slipped to 21 percent and Canada regained its position as the world's number two wheat exporter behind the United States.

Coarse grain exports for 1990/91 (October-September) are estimated at 8.4 million tons, nearly 4 percent above last year. This year's exports are the fourth largest on record, but remain 2.4 million tons less than the peak of 1988/89. Barley exports are projected to reach 8 million tons, 1.2 million tons above 1989/90, and the second largest EC total on record. The EC continues to be the world's largest barley exporter, accounting for 46 percent of world barley trade in 1990/91, up from 44 percent in 1989/90. The next largest barley exporter, Canada, accounted for about 23 percent of world trade followed by the United States with 13 percent.

EC corn exports are estimated to have dropped to 100,000 tons in 1990/91 as the French corn crop continued to suffer from a persistent drought. EC corn exports peaked in 1988/89 at 1.8 million tons and had declined to 1.2 million tons in 1989/90.

Figure 15

EC Budget Expenditures for Grain, 1980-91



Source: EC Commission.

Budget Costs for Grain Resume Upward Trend

EC budget expenditures for grains resumed their long upward trend in 1990, increasing nearly 20 percent to 3.9 billion ECU (figure 15). The share of the CAP budget spent on grains increased to 15 percent in 1990, up from 13 percent in 1989.

Firm world grain prices and the strength of the dollar against the ECU in 1989 helped the EC export surplus grain onto world markets and thereby reduce expenditures on intervention measures, including storage. However, increased supplies due to German unification, rising stocks, and lower world grain prices resulted in a rise in expenditures for 1990. The EC Commission forecasts that 1991 budget expenditures for grains will reach a record 5.1 billion ECU, up 32 percent from 1990, as the cost of purchasing, storing, and exporting surplus grain continues to grow.

Commission Proposes Reform of Cereals Regime

The EC Commission adopted a set of proposals for reforming the Common Agricultural Policy in July. The proposals, contained in its reform paper titled *The Development and Future of the Common Agricultural Policy: Follow-up to the Reflections Paper*, have been submitted to the Council and the European Parliament for debate.

The Commission's recommendations for reforming the EC cereals regime include a 35-percent cut in support prices by 1996, the introduction of direct payments to compensate farmers for the fall in support prices, and a requirement that farmers comply with certain set-aside provisions. In general, farms larger than 20 hectares would have to set aside 15 percent of their arable land to be eligible for the direct payments. Small producers with less than 20 hectares would not have to set aside any land.

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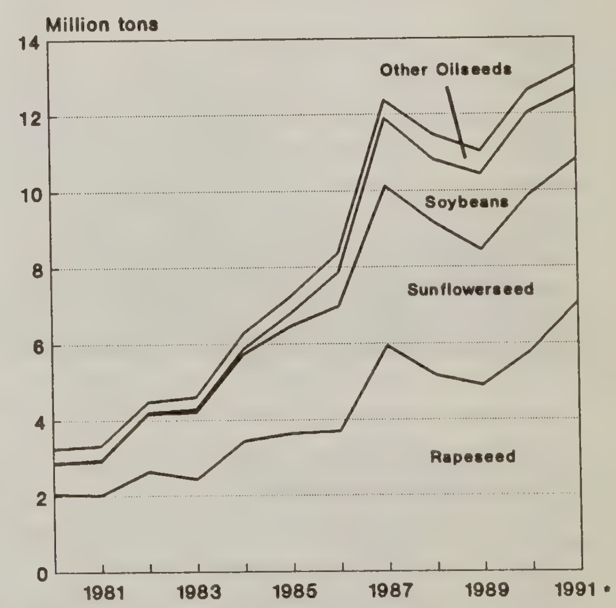
Oilseeds

EC output of the three major oilseeds–rapeseed, sunflowerseed, and soybeans–rose to a record in 1990. Production of rapeseed is expected to be record high in 1991 (including production in the former East Germany), but sunflower and soybean output are likely to decline.

Following a 2-year decline, EC oilseed production reached an estimated 12.6 million tons in 1990, 14 percent above 1989's 11.0 million tons (figure 16). Production of rapeseed, still the EC's most important oilseed, increased to 5.8 million tons from 4.9 million the previous year, making it the second highest rapeseed crop on record. Large increases in rapeseed area in west Germany, the United Kingdom, and Denmark offset a decline in France, where continued drought conditions hampered winter rapeseed planting. Rapeseed production in east Germany, not included in the 1990 EC-12 total, amounted to 427,000 tons.

Sunflowerseed output rose to 4.1 million tons (from 3.5 million in 1989), the second-highest on record. French sunflower area rose more than 30 percent, as persistent drought in southern France led producers to plant the more drought-resistant sunflower instead of corn. Sunflower area also increased in response to higher stabilizer-adjusted support prices. Increased area and higher yields contributed to a rise in soybean output from 1.98 million tons in 1989 to 2.17 in 1990, despite a reduction in the 1989/90 adjusted support price.

Figure 16
EC-12 Oilseed Production



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

Oilseed production in 1991 is forecast to increase to 13.2 million tons in the EC-12, including the former East Germany.

Rapeseed production in 1991 is forecast at 7.1 million tons. Higher production is due to substantial rises in area in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Denmark, and a small area increase in France. The former East Germany saw a large increase in production–from 427,000 tons last year to an estimated 800,000 tons in 1991.

EC sunflowerseed output is forecast at 3.8 million tons, down 9 percent from 1990. Sunflowerseed area fell in France, Italy, and Spain as producers returned to grain production in areas that had been stricken by drought in 1990. Sunflowerseed in France and Italy had also suffered price cuts as a result of the stabilizer. Spanish sunflowerseed production did not exceed Spain's maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) in 1990, and did not experience support price cuts.

Soybean production is forecast at 1.81 million tons. Area fell in France and Italy in response to large cuts in the support price due to the stabilizer and more favorable planting conditions for grains.

Output Continues To Exceed MGQ

Production of all three major oilseed crops in 1990 exceeded the production ceiling, or MGQ, set for each crop, triggering reductions in the policy price (table 7). Oilseed target (or guide) prices are reduced 0.5 percent for each 1 percent that oilseed production exceeds the MGQ. The resulting ECU amount is deducted from the target, intervention, and buying-in prices. The price penalty applies in the same year of the overproduction, unlike the stabilizer mechanism for grains, which reduces policy prices in the following year.

Table 7--EC oilseeds: maximum guaranteed quantity and production, marketing years

	MGQ 1989-1992	Production 1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
	Million tons				
Rapeseed 2/	4.5	5.16	4.89	5.75	6.2
Spain	0.013	0.011	0.018	0.03	0.018
Portugal	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sunflowerseed 2/	2.0	2.805	2.563	2.755	2.601
Spain	1.411	1.123	0.929	1.3	1.1
Portugal	0.063	0.058	0.045	0.034	0.05
Soybeans 3/	1.3	1.655	1.982	2.165	1.808

1/ Forecast; rapeseed production is estimate for EC-10 excluding former East Germany.
2/ EC-10.
3/ EC-12.

Source: USDA, FAS.

When price cuts occur, they are taken each year from the official prices, and not from the previous year's adjusted price. Stabilizer price cuts are determined on the basis of the oilseeds management committee's first production estimate for each crop. Adjustments are made to the following year's prices if the crop is over- or underestimated.

EC-10 rapeseed production in 1990/91, estimated at 5.842 million tons by the EC Commission, exceeded the 4.5-million-ton MGQ by 29.8 percent, which caused the nominal target price to be reduced 14.9 percent, or 65.20 ECU per ton. A carryover adjustment from the 1989 rapeseed crop brought the support price reduction to 69.70 ECU.

The 1990 sunflower harvest was estimated at 2.595 million tons for the EC-10 (Spain and Portugal have separate MGQs). The production estimate was 29.8 percent above the EC-10 MGQ of 2 million tons, resulting in a 14.5-percent target price cut. In addition to the 1990 stabilizer penalty, there was a substantial underestimate of 1989 production, resulting in a further price cut and a total cut of 21 percent from the nominal target price. Target, intervention, and buying-in prices were reduced by 122.40 ECU per ton. MGQ levels were not exceeded in Spain and Portugal, where production was estimated at 1.307 million tons and 56,000 tons, respectively.

The first estimate of 1990 EC soybean production, at 1.863 million tons, exceeded the MGQ of 1.3 million tons by 43 percent, causing the soybean guide price to be reduced 22 percent. Later, the 1990/91 Italian soy crop estimate was revised upward by 300,000 tons, bringing total EC production to 2.163 million tons, 66 percent above quota, implying a support price cut of 33 percent. This means EC soybean growers will face an even sharper reduction in support prices in 1991/92 when the adjustment from last year's underestimate is added to this year's price cut.

Production of the three major oilseeds exceeded their respective MGQs by a greater amount in 1990 than in 1989, resulting in larger cuts from the official prices, and therefore a drop in adjusted support prices (table 8). Including carryover adjustments from the 1989/90 crops, 1990/91 adjusted target prices fell 13 percent from a year earlier for rapeseed, 16 percent for sunflowerseed, and 14 percent for soybeans.

Rapeseed, sunflowerseed, and soybean crops are all expected to exceed their MGQ again in 1991/92. Production in the former East Germany is not included in the production estimate for determining stabilizer penalties, but any resulting price cut is applied to prices received by its farmers. The EC's earliest estimate of rapeseed production (excluding east Germany) of 6.2 million tons exceeds the rapeseed MGQ by

Table 8--EC oilseed prices: nominal policy prices and prices with stabilizer adjustments

	1989/90 Policy	1989/90 Adjusted 1/	1990/91 Policy	1990/91 Adjusted 1/	1991/92 Policy	1991/92 Adjusted 1,2/
	ECU per ton					
Rapeseed						
Target	450	436	449	379	443	363
Intervention	408	394	407	337	401	321
Buying-in	--	370	--	313	--	297
Sunflowerseed						
Target	584	548	583	460	574	488
Intervention	535	499	534	411	526	440
Buying-in	--	469	--	379	--	408
Soybean						
Guide	559	451	558	390	549	439
Minimum	489	382	489	321	481	371

1/ Adjusted for stabilizer deductions
2/ Estimated based on 1991/92 production forecasts.

37 percent, which would result in an 18.5-percent cut from the official target price.

Forecast sunflowerseed and soybean output would result in target price reductions of about 15 percent for sunflowerseed in the EC-10 (Spain's forecast production would not exceed its MGQ of 1.4 million tons), and 20 percent for soybeans, with corresponding reductions in the intervention and minimum price. As a result, the basic buying-in price for rapeseed would be about 5 percent lower this year. Sunflower and soybean support prices would be higher than last year, before any adjustments for underestimating the 1990/91 crop.

Demand for Oilseeds and Products Falls

Demand for protein feeds, including oilseed meals, weakened slightly in 1990/91 due to reduced demand from the livestock sector. The dairy herd contracted, hog numbers rose in response to increased export demand, and poultry continued to expand by about 2 percent per year.

EC demand for protein meal from the livestock sector should decline slightly in 1991/92. Increased production of pork and poultry is expected to raise demand for oilseed meal, but dairy cow numbers are expected to continue to fall, reducing meal demand. Compound feed production will continue to decline in 1991, reducing demand for protein meals. Domestic use of vegetable oil continues to rise slowly, about 1 percent per year.

Imports in 1991/92

EC oilseed imports are expected to rise in 1991, but soybean meal imports should decline. Improved crush margins within the EC favor oilseed imports over protein meals. Vegetable oil imports should decline, reflecting larger production from domestic crush.

Support Prices Reduced

Oilseed support prices were set in June as part of the EC's annual price fixing exercise. Oilseed support prices for the 1991/92 marketing year were cut 1.5 percent, half of the cut proposed by the Commission. The Commission also proposed eliminating the premium paid for double-low rapeseed (now estimated to account for over 95 percent of the EC crop). Double-low rapeseed has a reduced content of undesirable compounds, making it more acceptable for a wider range of food and feed uses. The EC pays a premium to encourage growers to produce the more marketable double-low rapeseed varieties. The bonus was reduced from 25 ECU per ton to 12.5 ECU per ton.

Intervention support will continue to apply to both single and double-low rapeseed in the 1991/92 marketing year. Originally, support would be paid only to double-low rapeseed beginning in 1991/92. In 1992/93, subsidies will be paid only on rapeseed that qualifies under EC standards as double-low.

On July 31, 1991, the EC also announced a proposal to reform the oilseed support regime. The proposed new regime will be in place by October 31, and would apply to the winter rapeseed crop planted in 1991. (See "EC Announces Oilseed Reform Proposal".)

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Beef and Veal

Near-record beef intervention stocks in 1990 were a symptom of severe market disturbances in the beef and veal sector. Disruptions in trade and domestic consumption combined with an increase in production to force substantial safety-net buying-in of beef.

Beef intervention stocks approached record levels in 1991, as increased beef supplies and depressed consumer demand hit prices. EC beef production increased, while consumption declined slightly. Beef consumption suffers from recurring hormone scandals and, in Britain particularly, from unease about Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). Unusual circumstances, especially German unification and the Gulf War, further disturbed beef and veal markets.

Beef production increased 6 percent in 1990. The EC Commission estimates that beef production is in a cyclical upturn in the Community. The coincidence of an increase in production with a 2-percent drop in consumption contributed to unfavorable prices for producers, increased stocks, and Commission concerns about overproduction (figure 17). The increased stocks led the Commission to change the operation of the beef intervention system as part of the 1991/92 price package.

The EC-12 cattle herd (not including east Germany) showed no change in 1990, although changes did take place by type of cattle and by country (table 9). The EC dairy cow herd continued to decline, dropping 4.3 percent, reflecting the continued impact of the milk quota. Meanwhile, the number of other cows grew by over 6 percent. The German cattle herd (including east Germany) increased nearly 49 percent. The Dutch herd (up 38 percent) and the Italian herd (up 20 percent) also showed considerable increases.

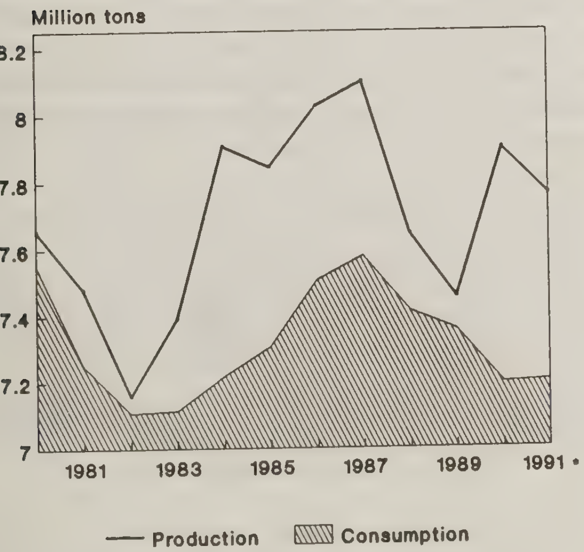
Table 9--EC cattle population, 1990

Country	Total cattle	Dairy cows	Other cows
	--------	1,000 head	--------
Belgium	3,219	845	335
Denmark	2,241	769	86
Germany			
West	14,587	4,765	310
East	4,927	1,577	108
Greece	687	242	95
Spain	5,001	1,593	1,082
France	21,500	5,276	3,693
Ireland	6,029	1,387	680
Italy	8,685	2,924	490
Luxembourg	215	59	24
Netherlands	4,830	1,917	55
Portugal	1,340	396	206
United Kingdom	11,837	2,889	1,633

Source: Eurostat.

Figure 17

EC-12 Beef and Veal Production and Consumption



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

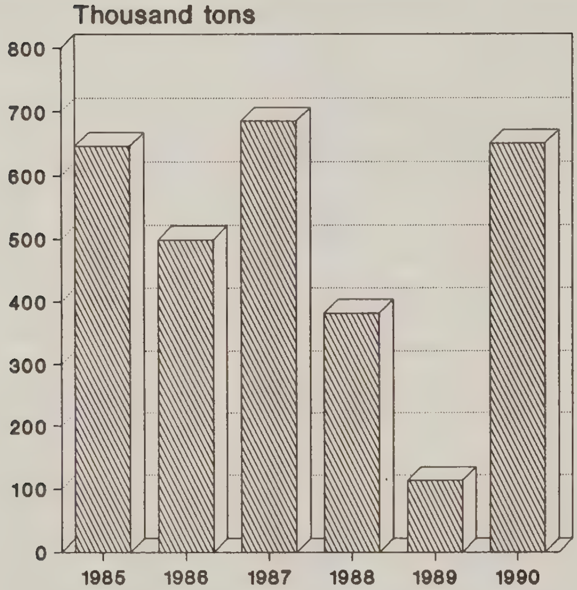
At the end of 1990, EC intervention stocks of beef stood at 650,000 tons, despite the 220,000-ton maximum established for regular intervention, which was increased to 235,000 tons to accommodate east German production (figure 18). Intervention buying supported steer and bull prices, which dropped only 7 percent, compared with declines of 11 percent for heifers, and as much as 22 percent for cows. Producer prices for live cattle averaged 9 percent below 1989 (figure 19). Price declines were believed to result from low prices of cattle imported from Eastern Europe and the former East Germany.

German Unification Hits Beef Market

The unification of Germany and the introduction of the milk quota in east Germany brought about a dramatic reduction in cattle numbers there (table 10). The cattle herd dropped 14 percent, and dairy cows declined nearly 400,000 head (20 percent). Many culled animals found their way into west German herds or onto the market in the rest of the EC.

Figure 18

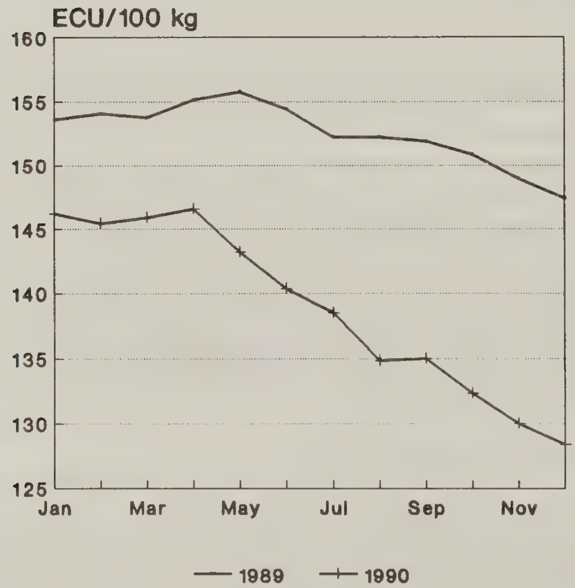
EC Beef Intervention Stocks



Source: Agra Europe

Figure 19

EC-12 Beef Producer Price



Source : Eurostat

Table 10--East German cattle herd, 1988 to 1990

	1988	1989	1990
	-------- 1,000 head		---------
Total cattle	5,710	5,724	4,927
Dairy cows	1,969	1,957	1,577
Other cows	40	43	108

Source: Eurostat.

The end of border controls between east and west Germany allowed beef and cattle to move freely into the rest of the EC. In addition to increased supplies from east Germany, cattle from Eastern European countries also moved onto EC markets. In order to lessen the market impact of the herd reduction, the German government subsidized the processing and export of beef and live cattle from east Germany to the USSR and other East Bloc countries.

BSE, Gulf War Affect EC Beef Trade

EC trade in beef and veal in 1990 was affected significantly by BSE concerns and by the embargo imposed on Iraq after its August 2 invasion of Kuwait. For a week in early June 1990, France, Germany, and Italy banned imports of beef from the U.K. because of BSE fears. While the bans were lifted within the EC, a number of countries, including the USSR, Iran, and Egypt, have refused to import beef from the U.K. or Ireland because of BSE.

The embargo against Iraq meant the loss of a combined 70,000-ton market. The embargo had severe repercussions in Ireland, where the collapse of Middle East markets caused the failure of Ireland's largest meat processor. Goodman International and Goodman Holdings owned slaughterhouses and packing plants that handled close to half of the annual Irish kill and 15 percent of the British.

Price Package Includes Changes in Intervention

The 1991/92 price package included changes in the beef regime designed to lessen the amount of beef the Commission is required to buy into intervention. In 1988 a maximum of 220,000 tons (later increased to 235,000 tons to accommodate east Germany) was established for regular intervention. The large quantities purchased in 1990 fell chiefly under the safety-net intervention provisions.

Regular intervention will now open when the EC weighted average price reaches 84 percent (previously 88 percent) of the intervention price and the regional market price drops below 80 percent of the intervention price (84 percent). Safety-net intervention will be available if the EC weighted

average price is less than 78 percent (80 percent) of the intervention price and either 1) bull or steer prices in at least three member states or regions accounting for 60 percent of total EC production are less than 75 percent or 2) bull or steer market prices are less than 72 percent of the intervention price.

In addition, milk quotas have been cut 2 percent. A voluntary quota buy-up scheme receiving EAGGF financing will be operated by the member states. Member states will be permitted to buy up to 3 percent of the national milk quota, and to redistribute quota to SLOM producers or producers in less favored areas. Cuts in the milk quota tend to force reductions in the dairy herd. However, because member states will be allowed to count bought-up quota as part of the 2-percent quota reduction, the effect on the herd may be less than in previous quota cuts.

The 1991/92 price decisions should reduce the EC's budget exposure for beef intervention, but will not address the fundamental problem of oversupply. A reduction in the beef price would discourage some production, and encourage consumption both by making it more affordable relative to other meats and by keeping the best quality meats on the market instead of in intervention stores. Effective reform in the dairy regime is a prerequisite for reform in the beef sector.

CAP Reform Would Promote Extensification

The EC's ambitious program of CAP reform, now under debate in the Council, proposes increased reliance on direct income support for farmers, with greater support provided to smaller farmers. In the livestock sector, the Commission proposes basing direct aid measures on livestock numbers, and modulating the amount based on "factors such as size, income, regional situation" in order to sustain producer income.

The proposals for the beef sector call for a 15-percent reduction in the beef intervention price. Part of this reduction will be offset by the benefits of lower grain prices, and the remainder is intended to discourage overproduction of beef. The special beef premium and the suckler cow premium are to be increased, to 180 ECU/head and 75 ECU/head respectively, but will be subject to stocking limitations in order to discourage intensive animal production. The reforms envision a 3-year transition period.

The special beef premium would be, as before, payable on the first 90 male animals per herd. It would be payable in three equal installments at different stages in the life of the animal. The suckler cow premium would also be limited to the first 90 animals, and would be payable only on dual purpose (dairy/beef) breeds.

The special beef and suckler cow premiums would be available only to those farmers who respected established stocking limitations. In less favored areas, 1.4 livestock units per hectare would be required, and 2 livestock units/hectare in normal areas. The reforms also include a special subsidy for disposing of young male animals from dairy herds. To be set initially at 100 ECU/head, the payment is for the processing and export of young (8 to 10 days old) male calves from dairy herds.

The Commission hopes to encourage an increase in beef consumption by lowering the intervention price and through a program of consumer awareness education. The reduction in price would have to be significant to reduce production and make beef competitive with other meats. The proposals call for significant cuts in cereals prices, which would benefit pork and poultry producers more than beef producers. Because beef is expensive relative to these meats, it has not benefited from the growth in total meat consumption in the EC.

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Pork, Poultry and Eggs

The EC hog and poultry sectors registered moderate growth in 1990 despite the disruptions caused by German unification. Producers experienced profitability due to lower cereals costs and consistent market prices. While the poultry meat and egg sectors began to recover from the salmonella scare of 1989, hog operations continued to be plagued by animal disease.

Lower Prices Caused by German Unification Not Offset by Blue Ear Disease

EC production of pigmeat in 1990 was 12.7 million tons, up 2.5 percent over 1989, with consumption up just over 1 percent at 12.1 million tons (figure 20). In addition to the reduction in herds of the former East Germany, this extra supply depressed prices in late 1990. Last year the EC lowered its basic price for pigmeat to 1,897 ECU per ton, a rate maintained for this year. The average annual market price, however, remained well below this at 1,371 ECU per ton in 1990, down 100 ECU from the year before.

The absorption of the former East Germany into the EC, which in 1989 had over 12 million pigs and a 133-percent self-sufficiency ratio, depressed market prices in late 1990 to 118-120 ECU/100 kg. Private storage aids granted during a 7-week period by the Commission helped prices rebound to more typical levels starting in February, with prices stabilizing at 145 ECU/100 kg in June. By July, however, prices had slid again to 131-137 ECU/100 kg.

Germany has been seeking to rationalize the situation in its new territories by selling to the Soviet Union. Production in the former East Germany was only 962,000 tons, off more than a third from the 1987 high. By December 1990, the pig herd in the former East Germany was down 27 percent to 8.7 million, with production expected to decline 25 percent further in 1991.

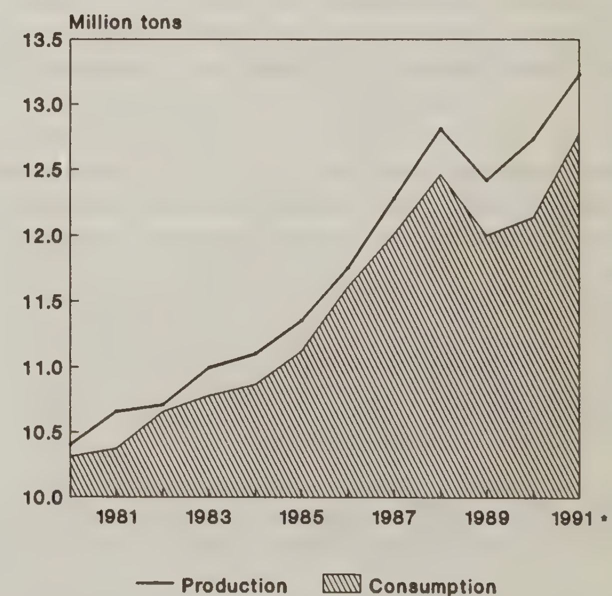
As many as 600,000 piglets could die this year from "Blue Ear" or "Abortus Blauw" disease, which causes sows to lose their litters. The disease has hit Germany particularly hard, with 3,000 farms affected, as well as the Netherlands, with 1,300. The sows themselves usually recover and are then immune to the disease, which is not threatening to humans. With over 110 million swine in the EC at the end of 1990, the relatively mild herd losses are not expected to raise prices depressed by increased German sales. Overall EC pigmeat production should remain relatively stable this year near 13.5 million tons, including east Germany.

U.S. Pork Imports Banned While EC Exports Soar

Effective November 1990, the EC banned all pork imports for human consumption from the United States on the grounds that U.S. plants did not meet the requirements of the Third Country Meat Directive. Calling the delisting an unfair trade practice, the United States lodged an official complaint with the GATT on June 7. As of September, the EC had yet to reapprove any U.S. hog slaughterhouses, although efforts to resolve the dispute continue. U.S. exports of pork entering the EC, which averaged $2.5 million between calendar year 1987 and 1989, fell to $1.8 million last year. The value of U.S. exports of variety meats, including both beef and pork offals, has rapidly fallen from $113.2 million in 1987 to only $19.8 million last year. This market has dried up due to the progressive tightening of the Third Country Meat Directive, the hormone ban, and replacement by EC suppliers.

Large numbers of east German pigs were shipped to west Germany for slaughter, resulting in a 27-percent jump in exports to non-member countries last year to 637,000 tons. Imports, meanwhile, fell 21 percent to 62,000 tons (figure 21). Denmark lost one-fourth of its 30-percent share of Japan's import market to Taiwan last year, and subsequently was

Figure 20
EC-12 Pork Supply and Use



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

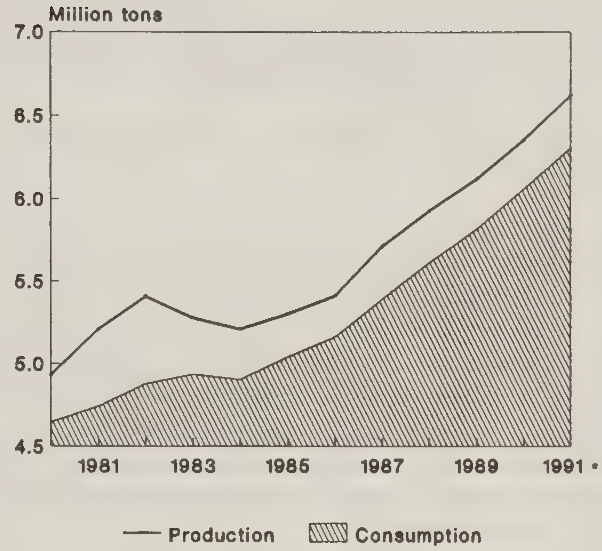
seeking to compensate by aggressive selling in EC markets, particularly the U.K. Record export subsidies helped lift exports of Danish hams to the United States by more than a third. Denmark accounts for 80 percent of all Community exports to third countries.

Production Levels Steady for Poultry and Eggs

EC poultry meat production rose nearly 4 percent in 1990. Turkey meat, which constitutes 17 percent of the poultry meat market, continued its strong growth with a 10-percent rise in production. This year's poultry meat output is expected to rise moderately (figure 22). With consumption demand growing at 3.3 percent, the slowest rate in 5 years, EC self-sufficiency should reach 106.7 percent, the highest since 1982. Imports from third countries were up 18 percent to replace birds destroyed in the wake of the 1989 U.K. salmonella epidemic. Exports, roughly 3 times the volume of imports, rose 11 percent (figure 23). France accounts for nearly two-thirds of extra-EC exports, which will benefit from record high export refunds this year.

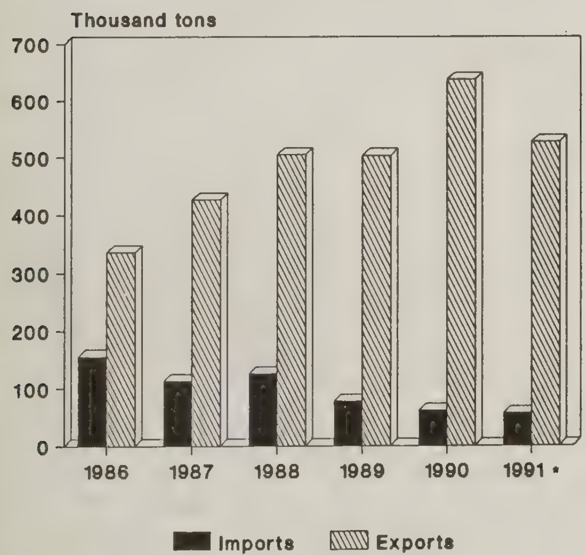
Consumption and production of eggs registered 1-percent gains after falling off more than 3 percent in 1989. Production is expected to advance by 1.9 percent in 1991, with Ireland, the U.K., and France leading the way (figure 24). Trade in eggs with third countries declined in 1990, diverted to intra-EC trade, which rose an unusual 11 percent as EC producers solidified their positions in the run-up to the Single Market. Egg exports to third countries were off 22

Figure 22
EC-12 Poultry Supply and Use



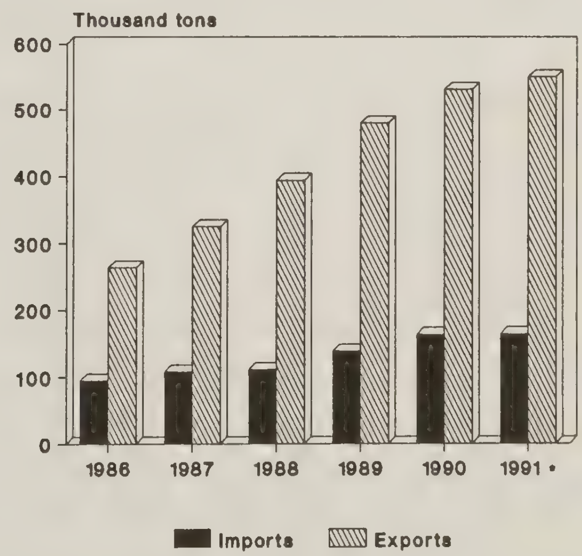
• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

Figure 21
EC-12 Pork Trade with Non-Members



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

Figure 23
EC-12 Poultry Trade with Non-Members



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

percent in 1990, with a lesser decrease expected this year. Egg imports dropped a third, but should rebound somewhat this year as intra-EC trade slows down (figure 25).

German unification did not have as immediate an impact on poultry markets as on pork markets. East Germany would have been only the eleventh largest producer of poultry meat in the Community in 1990. Only six EC countries produced more eggs last year than the former East Germany, where production fell by a fourth, nevertheless.

CAP Reform Would Make Pork and Poultry Products Less Expensive

The CAP reform plan would affect pork and poultry markets in two ways. First, the cheaper cereals policy advocated in the reform proposal would benefit hog and poultry suppliers in their price competition with cattle and sheep producers, who use less grain. Second, as a means of controlling expenditures, the EC is considering more selective application of the system of private storage aid for pigmeat. Additionally, environmental provisions, yet to be specified, likely would encourage the safe disposal of surplus manure in regions of high livestock density.

Standardized Rules To Improve Marketing, Product Safety

New regulations in the poultry and egg sectors focus on health standards and improved consumer information. For poultry, a 1990 regulation seeks to harmonize health specifications for processing plants, transport and storage. Fresh poultry labels will soon have a "use by" date, rather than a shelf-life indication. An EC testing program for salmonella will start in January 1992 for layer and broiler breeders, with commercial layers tested as of July 1993. Layer flocks that test positive may remain in production so long as the eggs are pasteurized before marketing.

By the end of 1991, member states must adopt legislation setting common hygiene and marketing standards for egg products for human consumption and manufacture. The shell of an egg must now bear the date of lay, and may specify whether the egg was raised in free range, deep litter, or cages. This will undoubtedly raise packers' costs. Egg products must bear a list of ingredients and test free of hormone residues in spot checks. The stipulation that third country egg products must meet these criteria could affect exports from the United States, which rose 43 percent in 1990 to $6.2 million.

In another matter involving product labeling, the United Kingdom reintroduced the lion symbol from the 1960s on egg cartons in an effort to counter negative consumer reaction from the salmonella outbreak. The Commission protested that the lion symbol appeared too close to the word "British," and that the display of two such national symbols adjacent to one another represented marketing along "chauvinistic lines." "British" ended up on the back of the cartons.

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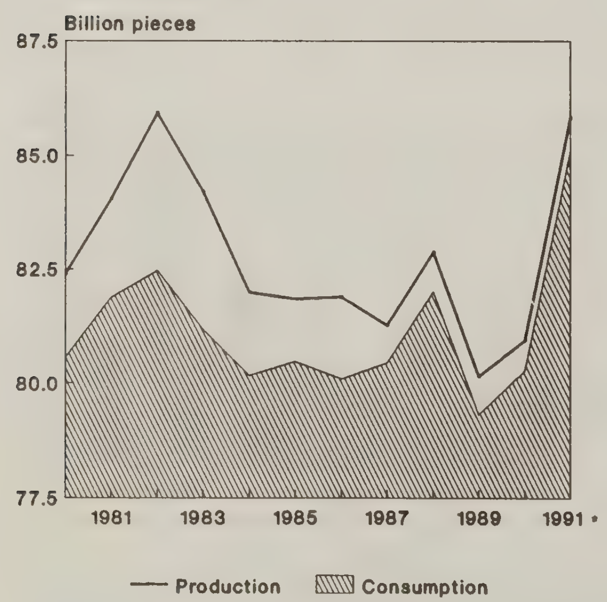
Figure 24

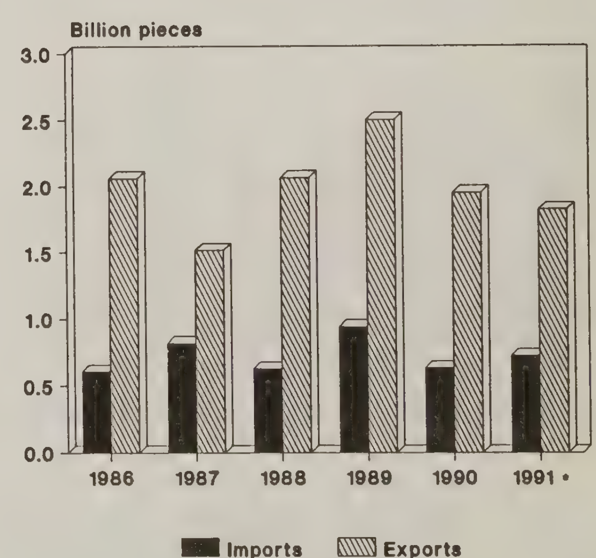
EC-12 Egg Supply and Use



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

Figure 25

EC-12 Egg Trade with Non-Members



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

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Sheep and Goats

The 1990/91 marketing year was exceedingly difficult for EC sheepmeat producers, as hot, dry weather in much of Europe increased feed costs and depressed consumption. Market prices dropped considerably, putting pressure on producers. In France particularly, sheep farmers felt the effects of higher costs, curtailed consumption, and lower priced imports from the U.K., Ireland, and Eastern Europe.

The average EC sheepmeat price dropped nearly 13 percent, and in some member states, even more. In Ireland, which registered the greatest fall, the price declined 21 percent from the previous year. In France, the average price fell just under 8 percent (figure 26). Prices have not recovered in 1991, and the traditional Easter season peak in consumption proved disappointing to farmers.

French producers captured headlines in the late summer of 1990 with violent protests against falling prices for all livestock. Live sheep and cattle were released into town squares and onto highways by protesting farmers. In some instances, protesters hijacked or destroyed shipments of imported sheepmeat and poisoned or burned alive sheep imported from the U.K. and Ireland.

Sheepmeat production continued its upward trend in 1990, increasing 3.5 percent. The growth of sheepmeat production outpaces the growth in consumption in the EC, which grew by 3 percent in 1990 (figure 27). EC sheepmeat self-sufficiency is about 85 percent, and extra-EC imports are around 210,000 tons a year.

The EC-12 sheep herd (not including east Germany) dropped slightly in 1990 (table 11). The French and Greek herds fell again, each by 2 percent. Neither country has recorded an increase in its herd since 1986. For the first time since it joined the Community, Spain experienced a fall (6 percent) in sheep numbers. In Ireland and the U.K., the sheep population continued to rise, by about 4 percent and 1 percent respectively. The Netherlands reported an increase of nearly 15 percent.

German unification was a significant factor in the unfavorable market situation in 1990. Sheep numbers in the former East Germany were quite high compared to those in the much larger West Germany. The herd stood at 2.6 million in 1989, considerably larger than West Germany's 1.5 million head. The former East German government's policy of self-sufficiency extended to wool production, and socialist livestock farms were encouraged to rear sheep. The adoption of the CAP has resulted in a drop of over 44 percent in the east German herd, to 1.45 million in 1990.

Part of the reduction in the east German herd was effected by the sale of animals to other EC member states. Some of the increase in the west German herd (up nearly 10 percent in 1990) is attributed to an influx of animals from the east. French producers also blamed very low market prices on an influx of east German and Eastern European sheep.

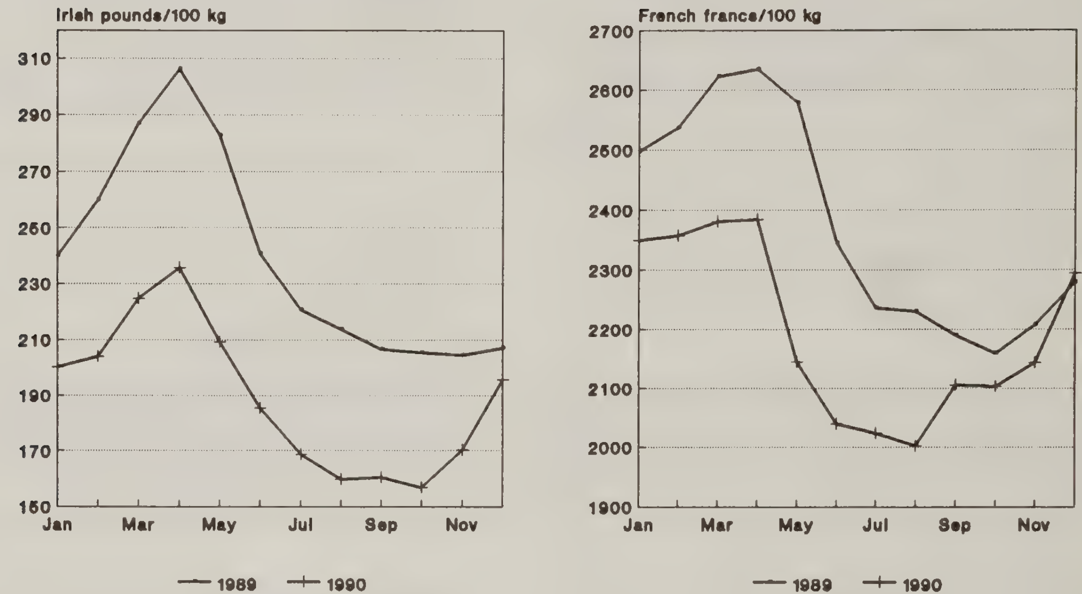
Transition to New Sheepmeat Regime

The first year of transition to a single sheepmeat market was 1990. The reform of the sheepmeat regime (decided in 1989) called for reducing from seven to four the number of regions for which reference prices were calculated. In 1991, the number of regions will be reduced to two. The U.K.'s variable premium, a type of deficiency payment, was cut to 75 percent of the difference between the guide price and the market price in 1990. In the 1991 marketing year, it is cut to 55 percent.

Figure 26

Sheepmeat Producer Price Ireland

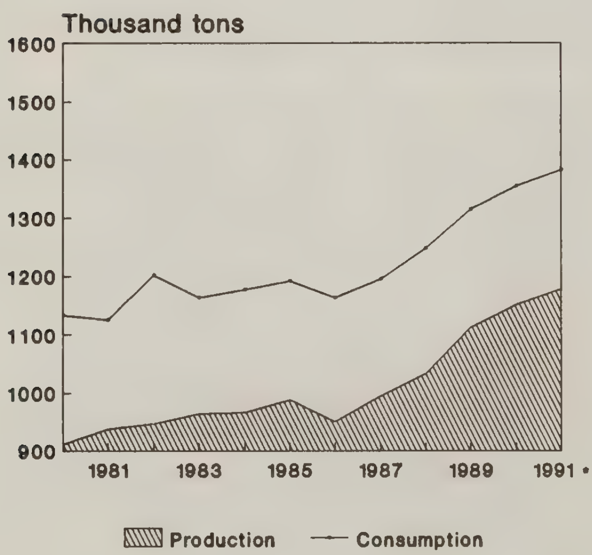
France



Source: Eurostat

Figure 27

EC-12 Lamb Production and Consumption



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

Table 11--EC-12 sheep herd

	1989	1990
	---- 1,000 head ----	
Belgium	134	142
Denmark	100	111
Germany		
West	1,532	1,680
East	2,603	1,448
Greece	10,353	10,143
Spain	25,435	24,718
France	11,185	10,958
Ireland	5,782	6,001
Italy	11,569	11,575
Luxembourg	7	7
Netherlands	1,725	1,980
Portugal	3,347	3,360
United Kingdom	29,521	29,776
EC-12 1/	100,690	100,452

1/ EC-12 total does not include east Germany.

Source: Eurostat.

While the U.K. has the option of extending the phaseout of the variable premium through the 1992 marketing year, it has decided to end the system at the end of 1991. The variable levy allows U.K. market prices to be below those in other EC countries. An export charge, the clawback, is applied on U.K. sheepmeat exports to the rest of the EC. The U.K. hopes that the removal of the variable levy and the clawback will allow it to increase sheepmeat exports to other member states.

The decision to end the variable premium will affect the operation of the stabilizer mechanism in the sector. As it now operates, there are two maximum guaranteed levels (MGL), one for Great Britain and the other for the rest of the Community. The separate MGLs will end with the variable premium at the end of this marketing year. Because the British herd exceeds the MGL by more than the rest of the EC, and because it makes up 30 percent of the total EC herd, stabilizer cuts for the rest of the EC could increase.

The MGLs were again exceeded in 1990. The Commission reduced the basic price by 7 percent for both, roughly the same percentage by which the MGL was exceeded. The Commission expects the MGL to be exceeded again in 1991/92. In addition to the stabilizer cut, the sheepmeat basic price for the 1992/93 marketing year was cut 2 percent in the 1991/92 price package. The Commission decided to increase the ewe premium for animals in less favored areas by 4 ECU/head, also as part of the price package negotiations.

The EC is now considering a radical reform of the CAP, which would shift emphasis away from support prices to direct payments for farmers. Current reform proposals, as sketched in Commissioner MacSharry's *Reflections* paper and the Commission's follow-up paper, would tie support payments for sheep farmers to animal numbers.

A representative flock size would be established for each farmer. The representative flock size would limit the number of ewes in each flock eligible to receive the annual ewe premium. In addition, no representative flock size would be permitted to exceed 350 ewes in normal regions, or 750 ewes in less favored areas. The *Reflections* paper proposes providing greater support to smaller, poorer farmers and to farmers in less favored regions. Toward that end, the supplement to the ewe premium would be maintained.

Because the sheepmeat sector is not now in structural surplus, reform pressures are not as great as in other sectors, such as beef, dairy and grains. Reforms made in other sectors, however, can have a significant impact on sheepmeat production. The proposed reforms also envision a cut in the milk quota. Limits on payments for sheep would help prevent a related expansion in the sheep herd by making sheep farming less attractive.

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Dairy

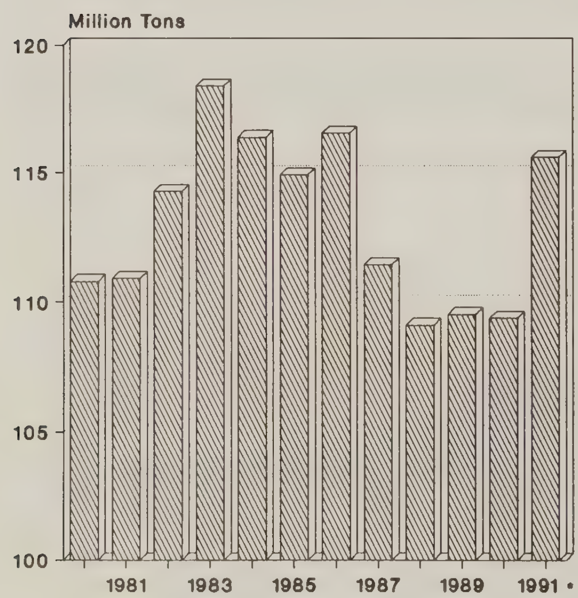
After 2 years of sharply reduced intervention stocks, surpluses returned to the EC dairy market as production rebounded and world markets deteriorated. While EC milk supplies are expected to contract in 1991, budget outlays to deal with surpluses could reach record levels.

A 1.1-percent rise in milk yields offset a nearly equivalent decline in dairy cow numbers, leaving EC milk production (excluding east Germany) virtually unchanged at 109.4 million tons for 1990 (figure 28). Milk yields reached a record 4.59 tons per cow while cow numbers continued their gradual decline to 23.8 million head.

The unification of East and West Germany in October 1990 added around 2 million cows (over 8 percent) to the EC dairy herd and 7.4 million tons (almost 7 percent) to milk supplies. East German milk yields have averaged around 90 percent of EC yields over the past 3 years and are near yields in Belgium. East German milk production declined 4.5 percent in 1990 for the third consecutive year due mostly to yield declines. The dairy herd contracted just under half a percent, following a steady decline that began in the mid-1970s.

In 1991, EC milk production (including east Germany) is expected to drop about 1 percent to 115.6 million tons. Estimated yield increases of just under 2 percent are expected to be more than offset by culling of dairy cows in response to the new quota reduction for 1991/92 as well as to restructuring of east German dairy operations where more than half of the decline in EC cow numbers is expected to occur.

Figure 28
EC-12 Milk Production



• 1991 data are projected and include east Germany.
Source: USDA, FAS.

Higher Fat Content Pushes Milk Deliveries Over Quota

For the April 1990-March 1991 dairy marketing year, member countries' deliveries of milk to dairies (excluding Portugal and the former East Germany) fell 1.3 million tons or 1.3 percent short of the 98.03-million-ton quota, actual fat content (*Agra Europe, Milk Products*, May/June 1991). This represents a collection rate of around 90 percent, about the same as in the previous 2 years. Only Greece and Luxembourg reported larger deliveries than in the previous year and Belgium was the only country to exceed its quota (by 6.6 percent). After adjusting for fat content, however, EC milk deliveries exceeded the quota by 684,000 tons (by 0.7 percent). Deliveries in west Germany were adjusted downward by 135,000 tons to account for milk brought in from east Germany.

Most of the over-quota production was attributed to Belgium, while Greece, Ireland, and Italy were the only countries that remained within their quotas. Adding the latter countries' unused quota amounts of 311,000 tons brings the total quantity of milk subject to the super levy to 995,000 tons. However, this amount is likely to be reduced by as much as 30-40 percent as producers apply for exemptions under various regulations of the dairy regime.

The EC Commission estimates that nearly 2 million dairy cows will have to be removed from production by 1996 to offset expected average annual yield increases of 1.5 percent and remain within the quota limits (EC Commission, *Agricultural Situation*).

1991/92 Price Package Tightens Quotas

While the EC's Agriculture Ministers nominally approved the package of policy prices and related measures on May 24, 1991, a dispute over the financing of the new voluntary milk buy-up scheme and some other proposals held up final approval of the regulations until June 12 (*Agra Europe*, June 14, 1991). The following are the principal elements affecting the dairy regime:

- The start of marketing year was delayed until June 17, 1991.

- Milk quota cuts of 2.15 percent relative to the 1986/87 wholesale quota were imposed.

- An EC-financed voluntary buy-up scheme, up to a maximum of 3 percent of the global quota, was established.

- Quantities obtained from the buy-up scheme can be redistributed to those incurring quota cut as well as SLOM producers (see glossary) and those in disadvantaged areas.

- Compensation for quota cuts and for the buy-up scheme was set at 10 ECU/100 kg for up to 5 years.

- The butter buying-in price was set at 90 percent of intervention price rather than 100 percent.

The EC will not begin paying compensation for the buy-up scheme until October 1992. Therefore, if the voluntary scheme is to have any participants, member governments will have to ante up the funds. The redistribution aspects of the voluntary scheme combined with yield increases and "leakages" in the system could neutralize much of the effects of the quota cuts.

Milk Consumption Stabilizing After 6-Year Decline

The steady decline in milk consumption that began in 1984 has shown signs of leveling out in recent years as consumption of fresh products and cheese has offset declines in other uses (figure 29). EC milk consumption for 1990 (excluding the former East Germany) remained around 113 million tons, as in the previous year. Manufacturing use, which accounts for around 70 percent of total EC milk disappearance, remained virtually unchanged at 79 million tons. About a fourth of total milk use is consumed in fluid form which grew 1.6 percent in 1990. Feed use, which represents less than 4 percent of the total, declined nearly 6 percent in 1990 and is expected to continue this trend.

Dramatic adjustments to milk and dairy product consumption in east Germany that began in 1989 continued into 1990, reflecting lower consumer subsidies and the availability of new products. East German milk use fell 17 percent in 1990 to 6.4 million tons with most of the decline attributed to a sharp fall in fluid consumption. When added to existing EC consumption, total milk use in the enlarged EC showed a slight decline of just under 1 percent. Further downward adjustment of milk use in east Germany for 1991 is expected to lower total EC consumption for the year.

Butter and Milk Powder Surpluses on the Rise

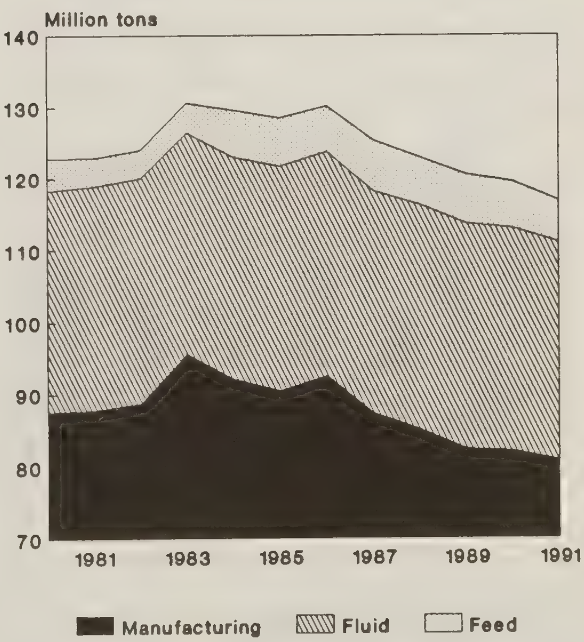
The gap between production and consumption of butter and skimmed milk powder widened again in 1990, placing increased pressure on EC dairy markets as stocks began to pile up again after a short period of low inventories. The situation was exacerbated with the addition of east Germany to the EC as consumption fell relative to production. By the end of 1990, EC intervention stocks of butter had risen to 190,000 tons, while skimmed milk powder stocks rose to 340,000 tons (figures 30 and 31).

The world market for dairy products deteriorated in 1990 as falling consumption in most OECD countries combined with a drop in demand in Eastern Europe following the reduction in consumer subsidies. This discouraged the EC from transferring more of its surpluses to the export market, thus contributing to the stock buildup.

By the end of May 1991, butter stocks had risen nearly 95 percent while skimmed milk powder stocks were up 31 percent. This is expected to put additional pressure on export markets during 1991 as the EC transfers some of these surpluses to the export market.

Figure 29

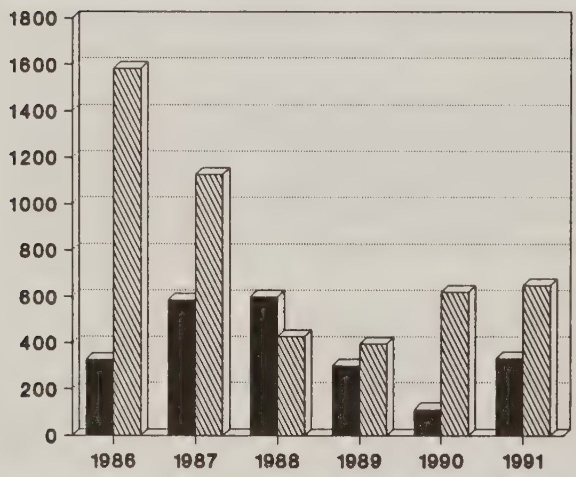
EC-12 Milk Consumption



Source: USDA, FAS.

Figure 30

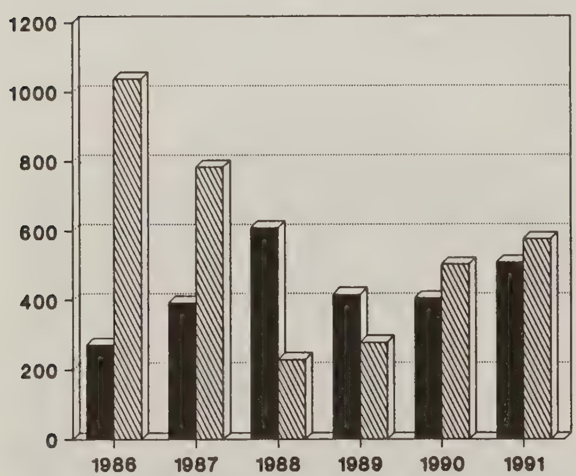
EC Butter Net Exports and Stocks *



* 1991 data are projected and include east Germany. Stocks are public and private. Source: USDA, FAS.

Figure 31

EC Skim Milk Powder Net Exports and Stocks *



* 1991 data are projections and include east Germany. Public and private stocks. Source: USDA, FAS.

Cheese Market More Balanced

The EC market for cheese moved more into balance in 1990 as consumption growth outpaced production growth. When taking account of the sharp drop (44 percent) in east German cheese production in 1990 relative to the small drop in consumption (12 percent), cheese surpluses (stocks plus exports) in the enlarged Community were down slightly from 1989. This pattern is expected to continue in 1991.

EC cheese exports (excluding east Germany) reached a record in 1990, up slightly from the previous year. Principal outlets included Iran (16 percent of the total), the United States (13 percent), Saudi Arabia (8 percent) and Japan (8 percent). The outlook appears good for expanded cheese exports in 1991 as cheese continues to be more profitable than the production of butter and skim milk powder for public storage.

Budget Outlays Could Set Record In 1991

EC budget expenditures for the dairy sector declined nearly 1 percent in 1990 to 4.95 billion ECU ($6.29 billion). This represents the smallest outlay since the record 5.93 billion ECU spent in 1985. However, the deterioration of the world market for dairy products and the runup in EC dairy stocks during the first half of the year have led the EC Commission to estimate that 1991 budget expenditures will reach a new high. The EC Commission has allocated 5.94 billion ECU for dairy market support in 1991, 20 percent above 1990s outlays and slightly above the previous record set in 1985.

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Sugar

EC sugar production increased .7 million tons in 1990 partly in response to firmer world prices in recent years, but no change occurred in net exports as consumption and stocks increase.

EC Production Increased in 1990/91

EC sugar production in 1990/91 rose .7 million tons, raw value, from a year earlier to an estimated 16 million tons (figure 32), excluding the former East Germany. This is 4.8 percent above 1989/90 and 8.6 percent above 1988/89. Most of the increase was due to higher yields in France and Germany. Production in Italy, Greece, and the United Kingdom decreased slightly in 1990/91. Production in the former East Germany increased from .75 to .96 million tons.

Sugar produced for domestic consumption and subsidized export has been limited by a maximum production quota ("A" plus "B" quota) of 13.79 million tons, raw value, since 1986/87. The EC market price for this sugar is maintained slightly above the EC intervention price with export subsidies and a storage policy. The maximum quota is generally not binding because shortfalls in some regions are not allowed to be made up by transfers from surplus regions. Nevertheless, quota production varies relatively little from year-to-year.

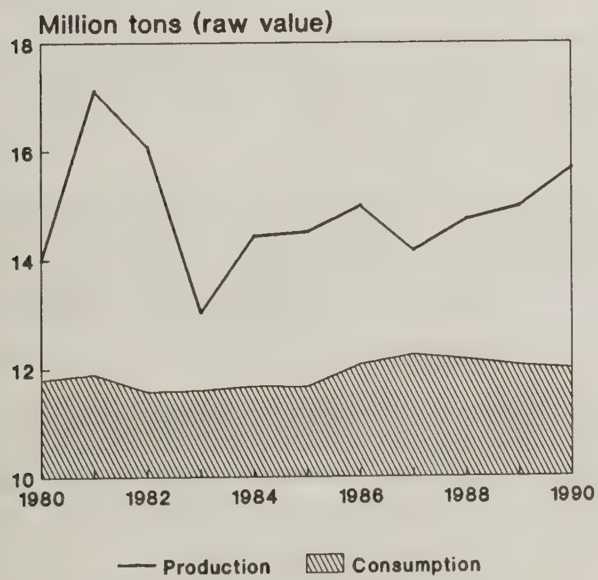
Most year-to-year variation in production is from the over-quota category known as "C" sugar. Part of the increase in "C" sugar production in the past 2 years was due to favorable weather. However, some of the increase occurred because world prices have risen enough since the mid-1980s to cover the marginal costs of some producers' increasing their planted area and seeding rates, as well as applying more fertilizer and chemicals per acre (figure 33). Since 1988/89, world sugar prices have averaged about 50 percent above the mid-1980s.

The prospect of world sugar prices remaining above the low levels of the mid-1980s is likely to encourage EC production in the next few years that may exceed output in the mid-1980s. Although EC production, which now includes east Germany, is forecast to drop 2 percent to 16.66 million tons for 1991/92, this is 1.7 million tons above the average from 1983/84 to 1987/88, inclusive of east Germany.

The production quotas are scheduled for review in 1993, and it is possible that quotas might be reduced sufficiently to trigger a production decline thereafter. Reviews of the sugar regime have typically been scheduled at 5-year intervals. However, the 1993 review will take place after only 3 years. This schedule was adopted to accommodate changes in the sugar regime to a new GATT agreement and to the single

Figure 32

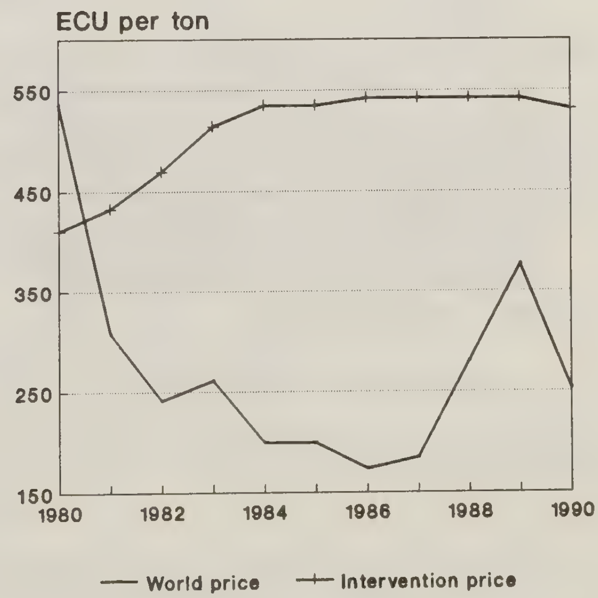
EC-12 Sugar Production and Consumption



Data do not include east Germany
Source: EC Commission

Figure 33

EC Intervention and World Price for Sugar



Source: EC Commission

market initiative that should take on a fairly concrete form by the end of 1992. In addition, the financial stabilizers for other crops are scheduled for a review in 1993, which may have some implications for the sugar sector.

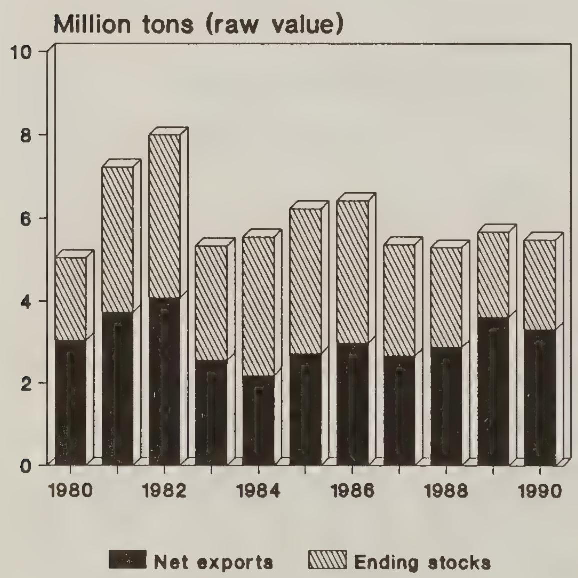
Sugar production in non-EC Western Europe increased for the third straight year, to 1.21 million tons in 1990/91. Production has averaged about 1 million tons since 1985/86. The only major sugar producers in non-EC Western Europe are Sweden and Austria. Swedish production increased from 401,000 to 419,000 tons and Austrian production decreased from 457,000 to 451,000 tons between 1989/90 and 1990/91. Both Finland and Switzerland have been averaging around 150,000 tons of production in recent years.

Consumption Steady

EC-12 consumption, excluding east Germany, increased from 12.2 to 12.5 million tons between 1989/90 and 1990/91 after having remained steady for many years (figure 32). Consumption in Western Europe typically does not change much from year to year because price and income elasticities for sweeteners are quite low, a common characteristic in high-income regions. A production quota on high fructose starch syrup in the EC has prevented this sweetener from displacing large amounts of sugar in Europe, as has occurred in the United States. Consumption of non-caloric sweeteners has only recently begun increasing in response to the emergence of a sizable diet drink industry and elimination of restraints on the use of some low-calorie sweeteners in the mid-1980s.

Figure 34

Composition of EC Sugar Surplus



Data do not include east Germany.
Source: EC Commission.

No Change in Net EC Exports

Net EC sugar exports, excluding east Germany, were about the same as last year, at 3.3 million tons (figure 34) because of increases in consumption and stocks. Ending stocks increased about .25 million tons, but are still about 1 million tons below where they stood in the mid-1980s.

Imports included about 75,000 tons of sugar allowed into Portugal at reduced import levies under a special arrangement to meet the needs of the Portuguese refining industry. The EC also has contractual arrangements to import about 1.4 million tons of sugar annually from African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries at the EC support price.

About two-thirds of sugar exports received export subsidies and the remainder was not eligible for subsidies because it was "C" sugar.

No Change in Budget Costs

While net exports were greater in 1989/90 and 1990/91 than in any year since 1982/83, net budget costs do not appear to have increased as a result (figure 35). This is partly because higher world prices reduced the per ton subsidy, and partly because of the producer levy system that finances exports. EC sugar producers have always financed a portion of export subsidies with producer levies, but special levies have been applied since 1986 that have made the system 100 percent self-financing, although not necessarily in any particular year. Only intervention costs, which include administrative, miscellaneous, and non-reimbursed storage costs, are not covered by producer levies.

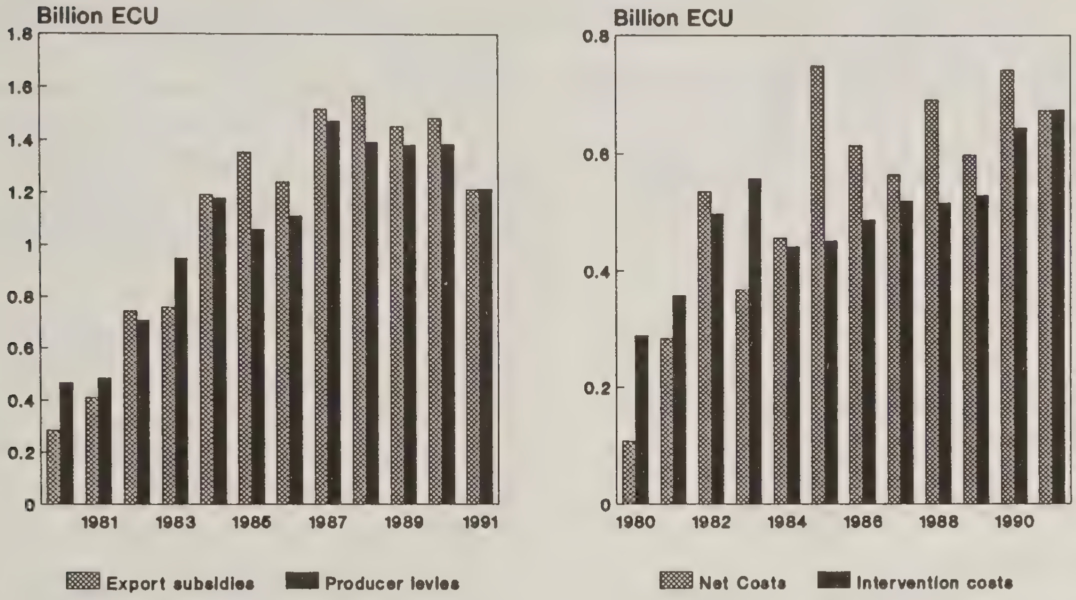
The producer levies have long been controversial. A major criticism is that consumers ultimately pay them through higher internal prices, and therefore they do little or nothing to reduce EC sugar exports. On the other hand, the system does marginally expose producers to world price influences.

Austria is the only non-EC country in Western Europe that is a net exporter of sugar. Between 1989/90 and 1990/91, Austrian sugar exports decreased from 64,000 tons to 54,000 tons, about 12 percent of its production. Austria has not imported any sugar for many years.

Net imports by the other non-EC countries in Western Europe dropped from 375,000 to 370,000 tons between

Figure 35

EC Sugar Budget Costs and Revenues



Source: EC Commission

1989/90 and 1990/91. This drop was due to a better-than-average harvest and a reduction in stocks.

Industrial Uses Are Stagnant

It had been hoped that a revision of the sugar and starch regimes in 1986 would encourage increased industrial uses of these commodities, in particular the manufacture of bio-degradable plastic bags. The chemical industry projects annual use of 500,000 tons of sugar for industrial purposes by 1995, compared with the current 150,000 tons.

Bio-degradable plastics do not appear economically feasible to produce on a large scale without large subsidies or changes in laws, however. For example, Italian law has imposed a tax of 100 lire on all non bio-degradable plastic bags since Feb. 1, 1989, and has made bio-degradable bags mandatory by 1995. Most bio-degradable plastics are used in small quantities, such as medical applications where the high costs of production can be covered.

EC Support Prices Remain Stable for 1991/92

The EC price package, agreed to in May 1991, maintained support prices at the same level as last year. The EC Commission originally proposed a 5-percent reduction in support prices, but this was strongly opposed by farm groups and EC farm ministers. Therefore, the nominal target price for white sugar remains at 558.9 ECU per ton, the same level it has been since it was reduced by 2 percent in 1989/90. The target price applied for support calculations remains at 557.9 ECU per ton, causing the intervention price to remain at 530.1 ECU per ton.

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Horticultural Products

Poor weather this spring is expected to reduce EC production of deciduous fruit, prunes and almonds. The EC has put a new raisin policy in place, and has brought its canned fruit subsidy levels into line with the U.S. - EC canned fruit agreement.

U.S. fruit, fruit juice, and edible nut exports to the EC-12 increased 17 percent in calendar 1990 to $875 million (table 12). All major categories except citrus shared in the increase. Reduced U.S. citrus exports reflected the freeze in Florida in December 1989 that significantly reduced the grapefruit crop.

During January-May 1991, the value of U.S. fruit and edible nut exports to the EC were 6 percent above a year earlier. Fruits and preparations jumped 29 percent, while fruit juices and treenuts declined 10 and 7 percent respectively.

Record Citrus Crop in Spain

The 1990/91 citrus crop in Spain, the world's largest fresh citrus exporter, is forecast at a record 4.7 million tons, 12 percent above the previous season's harvest. Favorable weather, adequate irrigation, and new tangerine orchards coming into production were the main factors in the record crop estimate.

Table 12--U.S. exports of fruit and nuts to the EC-12

Commodity	1989 1/	1990 1/	Change
	-- Million $ --		Percent
Fresh Citrus:	72.7	52.9	-27.2
Grapefruit	62.9	46.4	-26.2
Oranges & tangerines	6.4	5.7	-10.9
Lemons & limes	2.5	0.6	-76.0
Fresh non-citrus:	53.4	76.9	44.0
Apples	12.1	20.1	66.1
Grapes	9.6	14.0	45.8
Dried fruits:	118.1	144.7	22.5
Raisins	62.1	73.6	18.5
Prunes	55.1	66.5	20.7
Canned fruits	10.3	11.4	10.7
Frozen fruits	5.1	8.2	60.8
Fruit juices:	40.5	45.2	11.6
Orange juice	29.1	33.6	15.5
Other fruits and preps.	13.7	15.7	14.6
Nuts:	433.5	520.0	20.0
Almonds	246.1	314.3	27.7
Peanuts	89.3	94.6	5.9
Walnuts	87.5	91.4	4.6
Total	747.3	875.0	17.1

1/ Calendar year.

Source: USDA, ERS. Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, Jan./Feb. 1991.

Spain's citrus exports in 1990/91 are forecast to increase 10 percent to 2.39 million tons. The bulk of Spain's fresh orange exports are expected to go to traditional markets in the EC.

Poor Weather To Reduce EC Deciduous Crop

Excessively dry weather in most of the northern EC producing areas and an April freeze in southern Europe are expected to reduce the 1991 deciduous crop in the EC. Only scattered estimates are currently available on the extent of the damage.

In June 1991, the French Ministry of Agriculture forecast a 1991 apple crop of 981,000 tons, nearly 50 percent below the 1990 crop. Similarly, pear production is estimated at 191,300 tons, down 40 percent from the 1990 level.

New EC Raisin Policy

A new EC raisin scheme is being implemented this year to improve product quality and strengthen market signals to producers. Initially, the scheme is expected to negatively affect the Greek raisin industry, which is the EC's largest.

After a 4-year transition period, farmer support will be based on area rather than quantity, intervention will be limited to raisins unfit for human consumption, and the current processing subsidy and support price will be phased out.

Greek sultana production, estimated at 40,000 tons in 1990/91, will be less than half the size of the 1989/90 crop. Most of the decrease is due to serious drought. However, some of the decline was caused by changes in the EC price support program which caused some farmers to dry fewer sultanas, sending them instead to the fresh market and to wineries.

Smaller French Prune Crop

French prune production is expected to decline and imports to increase because of a freeze in April. Early indications point to a crop of 25,000 tons this year, compared with 37,000 tons in 1990. The expected decrease in production and a competitive U.S. product, are expected to significantly increase U.S. prune exports to the EC during fiscal 1991/92.

U.S.-EC Agreement on Canned Fruit

The 1990/91 canned peach and pear season was the first in which the EC set its support levels according to the 1985 U.S.-EC canned fruit agreement. EC processing aids to producers are now in compliance with the terms of the agreement as stipulated in a 1989 exchange of letters. The agreement is designed to eliminate the EC's competitive advantage vis-a-vis non-EC producers.

The EC, a dominant force in the world canned fruit market, is estimated to have cost the United States an average of $15.5 million a year in lost sales from 1986-88. Approximately half of the U.S. loss was to third country markets and half to the EC. The U.S. benefit from EC compliance with the agreement is unknown at this time.

Weather Reduces EC Tree Nut Production

Extremely dry weather and a severe spring frost are expected to reduce EC almond production this year. Estimates indicate that the 1991 almond crop in Spain, the EC's largest producer, will total 60,000-65,000 tons. While this was higher than the 55,000 tons produced last season, it was far below Spain's potential of 90,000-100,000 tons.

The combination of a small Spanish almond crop and a bumper U.S. almond crop is likely to boost U.S. almond exports to the EC through 1991/92. U.S. almond prices are also expected to be competitive.

The spring frost also reduced French walnut production. France is the EC's leading walnut producer. Production in 1991 is estimated at 11,500 tons, down 53 percent from 1990. This small harvest offers good prospects for increased U.S. walnut exports to European markets in 1991/92.

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Wine

Although production and consumption of wine have been in a relative decline, stocks remain high and continue to pose budgetary and disposal problems for the EC.

EC-11 total wine production in 1989/90 rose to an estimated 167 million hl, 10.8 million above a year earlier. Current available data on the EC wine market include only the EC-11 (EC-10 plus Spain) until Portugal's full inclusion under the regime in 1991. Figure 36 shows yearly wine and must production in the EC-11 (excluding Portugal). Spain's accession to the EC pushed EC production (mainly from France and Italy) to over 197 million hectoliters (hl) by 1987/88. As the world's largest wine producer, the EC accounted for sixty-five percent of world output in that year.

Weather More Effective Than Stabilizers

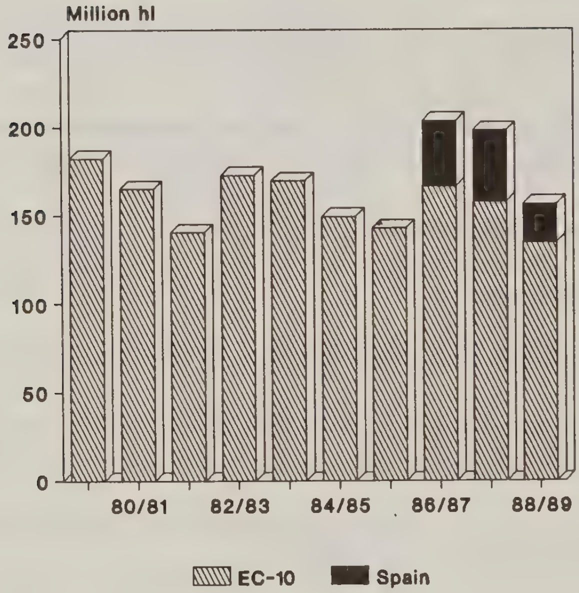
The current EC-11 wine regime supports domestic prices primarily by distilling surplus production, and using protective import and export trade measures. Stabilizers have been introduced to control production and excess stocks of red and white table wine. The Commission is banking on lowered buying-in prices for compulsory distillation of surplus wine that is 10 percent or more above the normal disposal level. Incentives to increase area used for quality wine production are designed to reduce surpluses of wine from very high yielding, lower quality varieties. Production controls, however, have not been as effective as weather over the past three harvests in keeping supply down.

Consumption Still Declining

Although human consumption changed very little from 1988/89 to 1989/90, consumption of table wine is still in a long term decline in the EC-11. The EC-11 consumed (including industrial use) an estimated 157.5 million hl of wine in 1989/90. The largest change in internal use this year will be due to the drop in the amount distilled by the Commission from 25.7 to 18.0 million hl. Since the Commission distills all wine production that is not consumed or exported, distillation is a good measure of surplus capacity in the EC-11 wine market. The volume of wine distilled by the Commission

Figure 38

EC-11 Total Wine and Must Production



Source: EC Commission.

has significantly decreased in the past 3 years (table 13). Only once, however, in the past decade has the Commission distilled less than 18 million hl (13.9 million in 1981/82)

EC-11 Leads in Trade

The EC-11 is a large net wine exporter, with exports of 10.7 million hl and imports at 2.6 million hl in 1989/90. In 1988/89 exports and imports totaled 10.2 and 4.1 million hl, respectively. The EC-12 captured 88.4 percent of the world market in 1989. By contrast, the U.S. market share was only 1.4 percent, even though U.S. exports have risen steadily every year since 1984.

EC 1992

In the GATT negotiations, the EC is considering proposing segregating wine for a separate marketing agreement. By 1992 the EC will try to equalize prices for its four wine categories: R I, R II, A I, and "Others", throughout the Community. These four wine categories represent classes of

Table 13--EC-10 surplus wine distillation

	Compulsory	Optional	Total
	--- Million hectoliters ---		
1979/80	1.6	16.6	18.2
1980/81	2.4	20.5	22.9
1981/82	.7	13.2	13.9
1982/83	4.3	10.6	22.9
1983/84	1.7	35.6	37.3
1984/85	7.8	20.1	29.9
1985/86	6.7	17.6	24.3
1986/87	NA	NA	22.8
1987/88 1/	NA	NA	57.0
1988/89 1/	NA	NA	25.7
1989/90 1/	NA	NA	18.0

NA = not available.
1/ Data are for EC-11.

Source: EC Commission.

wine by type, i.e., red or white, and by alcoholic strength, each with its respective price. Uniformity in classification has been achieved in the EC but prices still vary across countries.

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Tobacco

Tobacco production in the EC is estimated to have increased again in 1990, despite price and premium cuts triggered by the stabilizer. The stabilizer and the introduction of an EC-wide tar content maximum are expected to continue the shift into flue-cured and burley production, away from less popular varieties of tobacco.

Italy and Greece are the largest EC tobacco producers, accounting for 51 and 29 percent of total output in 1990. Spain, France, Portugal, and Belgium are also producers. In Italy, 1990 tobacco output is estimated to have risen 12 percent from the previous year, to a record high. Total EC tobacco output is forecast to drop slightly in 1991.

Greece registered a more moderate 8-percent overall gain. Production of the problematic Tsebelia and Mavra varieties, however, dropped 24 and 22 percent. The EC has been trying to discourage production of these leafs, since there is little demand for them in the domestic tobacco manufacturing industry.

In Spain, farmers are shifting away from burley, which is more difficult and less profitable to grow, into flue-cured production. Flue-cured output was up 27 percent from 1989. Belgian tobacco production dropped nearly 14 percent, chiefly because of dry weather. Portuguese production, which still does not exceed the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ), increased in 1990.

Commission Tries To Limit Budget Costs

The Commission had proposed average reductions in prices and premiums of 10 percent in the 1991/92 price package. The Council, however, agreed only on a 4-percent reduction.

EC budget expenditures for tobacco increased significantly in 1988 and 1989, and probably remained high in 1990, making the regime a target for reform. The Commission would like to reduce expenditures on tobacco and encourage producers to switch to more popular leafs. As the regime currently operates, intervention prices are set for 34 tobacco varieties. Processors who buy EC tobacco directly from producers receive a premium that makes EC tobacco competitive with imported leaf.

To limit expenditures and production, a stabilizer mechanism has operated for tobacco since 1988. Individual maximum guaranteed quantities exist for each of the 34 varieties, and prices and premiums are reduced when production of a certain variety exceeds the MGQ. Because tobacco is often grown in less favored areas, the Commission has established that the reduction may not exceed 15 percent (for 1989 and 1990).

CAP Reform and Health Concerns To Affect Regime

In its CAP reform papers, the Commission has proposed regrouping the types of tobacco, creating five groups of varieties according to type of curing, and three "Greek" varieties. Support to producers would be accomplished by means of premium payments to processors. A processor could obtain a 10-percent bonus premium if cultivation contracts were arranged directly with the producer. Intervention buying and export refunds would be abolished.

The MGQ would likewise be reorganized into these groups, with a total quota of 340,000 tons. Quotas would be assigned to the processors, and no premiums would be payable beyond the quota level. A transitional quota, operated at the member state level, would apply for the 1992-1995 period.

Beyond containing costs and protecting producers in less favored areas, the Commission is concerned about the health risks associated with smoking. The EC has established maximum tar and nicotine content requirements. Tar content must be reduced to 15 milligrams by 1992, and to 12 milligrams by the end of 1997. This requirement will affect oriental and dark-cured tobaccos more than other types.

The Commission is also proposing a ban on tobacco advertising that would extend to tobacco-company sponsorship of sporting events, and would include the ban of non-tobacco products carrying the tobacco company's logo. Some member states already have legislation banning tobacco advertisements that depict a 'lifestyle' and require tobacco advertisements to mention only the characteristics of the product.

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Spending on EC Agricultural Support Continues To Escalate

Failure of the CAP to adequately curtail production, a weak dollar, and stagnant world markets led to a rapid runup of intervention stocks at the end of 1990. The Commission has approved record budget outlays for 1991 and 1992 to deal with the surpluses but will be hard pressed to stay within the budget guideline established at the 1988 EC Summit.

The EC has allocated a record 32.5 billion ECU ($40.7 billion) for the Guarantee section (market support) of its agricultural budget in 1991, 18 percent above last year's allocation and nearly 26 percent above actual expenditures in 1990 (table 14). This does not include outlays for the Guidance section (structural improvements), which amounted to 2.1 billion ECU in 1990, or expenditures by individual member states, which are estimated to be in excess of 10 billion ECU annually.

On May 2, 1991, the EC Commission agreed to a total 1992 budget of 65.2 billion ECU ($81.3 billion), 11.3 percent more than the revised 1991 budget, which in turn is 19 percent higher than expenditures in 1990. Support to agriculture is expected to take 34.66 billion ECU ($43.2 billion or 53 percent of the total) in 1992, up 6.6 percent from the 1991 allocation. The proposed agricultural budget is based on the assumption that the current 1991/92 price package and its reforms will create the necessary budget savings to keep expenditures below the spending guidelines set at the EC Summit of 1988. Otherwise, the EC Commission estimates that agricultural spending would break the guideline and could reach 33.6 billion ECU in 1991 and even more in 1992.

The EC budget for agricultural support is in danger of exceeding the strict guidelines established in 1988 that limit the growth in support spending to 74 percent of the growth in real GDP (figure 37). The EC Commission has been under enormous pressure from most of the member states to increase farm support spending beyond the level permitted by the 1988 budget reforms.

Factors affecting the budget include:

- Failure of the policy reforms (mostly stabilizers) from the February 1988 summit to adequately control surpluses.

- Weakening of the value of the dollar vis-a-vis the ECU which has led to lower world prices expressed in ECU and, therefore, higher export refunds.

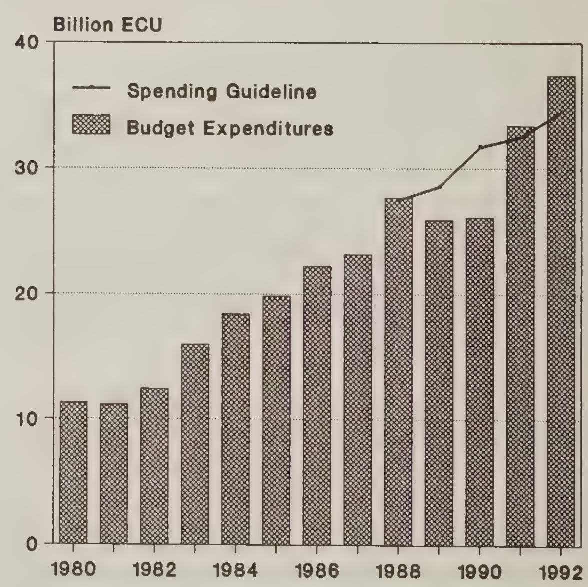
- Weakening of world commodity prices with the return of higher crop production, which has increased EC outlays for export refunds and processing subsidies.

- Sluggish world markets and a lack of export opportunities, which have resulted in large stocks.

Commission estimates of actual expenditures from February 1991 (before the price changes included in the 1991/92 price package) showed that 1991 spending could exceed the allocation. According to the estimates, the greatest expenditure was in the meat, poultry, and eggs sector, which will cost EC taxpayers over 7 billion ECU, 49 percent more than last year, and over 21 percent of expenditures for total market support. The steep increase in spending can be attributed to substantial intervention purchases of beef. Expenditure for the dairy sector was estimated to have increased 20 percent to 5.9 billion ECU, making it the second most costly category in 1991. At 5.6 billion ECU, spending on oils and fats is 20 percent higher than 1990. Most of the outlays are for crushing subsidies paid to EC oilseed processors. The EC's agricultural budget situation for 1991 and the outlook

Figure 37

EC Expenditures on Agricultural Support



Data for 1992 are Commission estimates.
Source: EC Commission.

for 1992 pose a serious challenge to the Common Agricultural Policy and have forced serious debate over policy reform. The recently passed (May 24, 1991) EC price package for the 1991/92 season represents a watered-down version of the original farm bill tabled at the end of February and, except for some moderate adjustments to the beef sector, little change is expected.

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Table 14--EC agricultural spending by commodity and economic type

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 3/	1990 4/	1991 5/
	Million ECUs											
Guarantee Section 6/												
Grains 7/	1,728	1,943	1,875	2,534	1,698	2,361	3,486	4,237	4,337	3,262	3,885	5,111
Export refunds	1,219	1,224	1,106	1,593	945	1,113	1,804	3,166	2,986	2,642	NA	NA
Intervention	509	720	769	941	753	1,248	1,682	1,071	1,352	619	NA	NA
Sugar	575	768	1,242	1,316	1,632	1,805	1,726	2,036	2,082	1,980	1,389	2,039
Export refunds	286	409	744	758	1,190	1,353	1,238	1,516	1,566	1,451	NA	NA
Intervention	289	358	498	558	442	452	487	520	516	529	NA	NA
Oils and fats	687	1,025	1,214	1,621	1,752	1,803	2,632	3,827	3,917	4,138	4,646	5,581
Export refunds	4	8	13	13	9	23	32	87	89	99	NA	NA
Intervention	684	1,017	1,201	1,608	1,744	1,780	2,600	3,739	3,828	4,039	NA	NA
Dairy	4,752	3,343	3,328	4,396	5,442	5,933	5,406	5,013	5,915	4,987	4,951	5,940
Export refunds	2,746	1,886	1,521	1,327	1,943	2,028	2,155	2,258	3,014	2,869	NA	NA
Intervention	2,006	1,456	1,806	3,069	3,498	3,905	3,251	2,755	2,901	2,118	NA	NA
Meat, poultry and eggs	1,618	1,867	1,626	2,310	3,246	3,477	4,348	3,033	4,179	4,376	4,712	7,035
Export refunds	893	1,042	844	1,072	1,620	1,505	1,387	1,141	1,135	1,776	NA	NA
Intervention	725	825	782	1,239	1,627	1,972	2,961	1,892	3,044	2,600	NA	NA
Fruits and vegetables	687	641	914	1,196	1,455	1,231	986	967	708	1,019	1,253	1,537
Export refunds	41	43	60	58	59	75	77	67	65	79	NA	NA
Intervention	646	598	855	1,138	1,396	1,156	909	900	644	940	NA	NA
Other products	969	1,316	1,894	2,057	2,772	2,908	3,014	3,150	4,364	4,190	3,989	5,526
Export refunds	264	327	477	399	438	491	546	654	689	659	NA	NA
Intervention	705	990	1,417	1,658	2,334	2,417	2,468	2,496	3,675	3,531	NA	NA
Total market organization	11,016	10,903	12,093	15,431	17,996	19,517	21,598	22,262	25,503	23,951	24,824	32,769
Monetary support	299	238	313	489	376	190	482	655	570	364	308	142
Other compensation	0	0	0	0	0	136	114	259	346	314	218	628
Depreciation of stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240	1,443	1,361	NA
Set-Aside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	70	100
Guarantee Section, total 6/	11,315	11,141	12,406	15,920	18,372	19,843	22,193	23,176	27,658	26,076	26,781	33,639
Guidance Section, total 8/	580	576	650	728	676	720	774	909	1,203	1,434	2,073	2,424
Total agricultural spending	11,895	11,717	13,056	16,648	19,048	20,563	22,967	24,085	28,861	27,510	28,854	36,063
Exchange rate ($/ECU)	1.3923	1.1165	0.9797	0.8902	0.7890	0.7631	0.9837	1.1544	1.1825	1.1017	1.2734	1.2476 9/
Total agricultural spending (million $)	16,561	13,082	12,791	14,909	15,029	15,692	22,593	27,804	34,128	30,307	36,743	44,992

NA = not available.
Totals may not add in some cases due to rounding.
1/ Expenditure charged against the 1987 budget (Jan. 1, 1987 to Oct. 31, 1987); remainder of year budgeted against 1988.
2/ Expenditure charged against the 1988 budget (Nov. 1, 1987 to Oct. 15, 1988); remainder of year budgeted against 1989.
3/ Expenditure charged against the 1989 budget (Oct. 16, 1988 to Oct. 15, 1989); remainder of year budgeted against 1990.
4/ Expenditure charged against the 1990 budget (Oct. 16, 1989 to Oct. 15, 1990); remainder of year budgeted against 1991.
5/ EC Commission forecast, February 1991.
6/ Market support.
7/ Includes rice.
8/ Structural programs.
9/ Average of rates for Jan.- Jul. 1991.

Source: EC Commission.

The EC Attempts Another Reform of the CAP

The return of commodity surpluses and forecasts of record budget outlays for 1991 and 1992 were sufficient to sound the CAP reform alarm once again. In February, EC Agriculture Commissioner MacSharry attempted to push through a set of reform proposals that included stronger set-aside provisions and deficiency payment schemes only to be rebuffed by farm ministers. MacSharry succeeded in getting the Commission to adopt a less radical set of proposals in July, though debate is expected to continue well into the fall of 1991.

On July 9, 1991, the EC Commission adopted proposals to reform the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which were presented by Agriculture Commissioner Ray MacSharry on June 26, 1991. The motivations for the reform proposals include: the current budget crisis, the large stockpiles of surplus commodities, inadequate income distribution, and environmental degradation. The proposals follow the general approach originally laid out last February in the *Reflections Paper* but indicate a watering-down of the magnitude of the proposed cuts.

The principal features of the July 1991 CAP Reform Proposal are summarized below.

Price Cuts

- cereals 35 percent, beef 15 percent, milk 10 percent, butter 15 percent, skim milk powder 5 percent.
- prices for pork, poultry, eggs and processed products would face corresponding cuts.

Supply Control

- set-aside for cereals, oilseeds and protein crops (field peas, beans and lupins).
- 3-percent net milk quota cut.
- Reduction and reorganization of tobacco quotas.

Compensation Measures

- deficiency payments to compensate producers for price cuts, set-asides, and quotas.
- upper limits on the number of calves and ewes eligible for premiums.
- protection of small producers by exemptions from set-asides, quotas, and premium limits.

Structural Measures

- programs to encourage less intensive production practices and limit environmental damage.
- program of afforestation on agricultural land.
- early retirement programs for farmers.

The reform proposals cover approximately 75 percent of the total value of EC agricultural production. No modifications of the regimes for olive oil, sugar, fruit and vegetables or wine have been put forward.

The Commission envisions phasing in the reforms over a 3-year transition period. For cereals, the reference price would be reduced to 125 ECU/ton in the first year, to 110 ECU/ton in the second and to 100 ECU/ton in the final year. The compensatory payment would be increased accordingly each year. For the oilseeds sector, the new regime is to be implemented in one step, in order to comply with the results of the GATT oilseeds panel.

The price reductions and increases in premiums proposed in the livestock sector would be phased in over three years. Cuts in beef prices would be introduced in three equal steps of 5 percent. For sheepmeat, where support is provided through deficiency-type payments, the Commission wants to limit the number of animals eligible for payments. The maximum number of sheep would be reduced over the three year transition period.

Reform Would Radically Alter CAP Fundamentals

The reform package represents a radical departure from the mechanisms of the past and clones many of the features of U.S. agricultural policy, particularly set-asides and deficiency payments. However, the border measures–import levies and export subsidies–have been retained and will continue to insulate producers and consumers from world price movements.

The reforms are not expected to substantially alter production because of the generous deficiency payment scheme and

exemptions for small producers. As a result, production will more likely be stabilized somewhat below current levels.

Consumers stand to benefit the most from the reform proposals because of the price cuts. Because of the low price response for food in most of the EC, consumer demand is only expected to rise moderately. However, the sharp cut in cereal prices will make EC grains more competitive with oilseeds and nongrain feeds and, therefore, lead to displacement of some imported feeds. Lower feed costs will contribute to lower livestock production costs and food prices.

Stocks and exports should decline in line with lower EC production and higher consumption. The EC is expected to retain its position as a major exporter of agricultural commodities, although at a somewhat reduced level.

The Commission has estimated CAP spending under the reform program at 38.84 billion ECU ($44.67 billion) in 1997, compared with 32.5 billion ECU ($37.38 billion) for 1991. It claims this represents a savings of 5.4 billion ECU ($6.21 billion) over what would have been spent in 1997 without the reform program. A number of European analysts believe the actual cost could go even higher, given the large administrative controls that will have to be put in place and the increased possibilities for fraud.

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EC Announces Oilseed Reform Proposal

On July 31 the EC announced its proposal for reforming the oilseed support regime. The proposed regime would provide support through a per-hectare payment paid directly to producers. The proposed change is to be approved by October 31, and will affect oilseed crops harvested in 1992.

The EC announced a proposal for reforming the oilseed support regime on July 31. A GATT panel ruled that the EC's oilseed policy violated GATT rules and nullified and impaired tariff concessions bound in the course of early trade negotiations. The EC accepted the ruling, and the proposed regime is intended to bring oilseed policies in conformity with GATT regulations. The EC has imposed a deadline of October 31, 1991, for approval or disapproval of the proposal by the Council of Ministers. If implemented, the new regime will apply to the oilseed crop (rapeseed, soybeans, and sunflowerseed) harvested in 1992, including rapeseed planted in the fall of 1991.

The main features of the proposed regime include:

- The current system of payments paid to oilseed processors and passed on to producers in the form of a higher price, is discontinued. Support will be provided directly to oilseed producers in the form of a per-hectare payment.

- The payment is based on the average oilseed yield for the Community, and will be adjusted to reflect regional differences in grain yields; the basic payment in a region with average yields will be 384 ECU/ha ($499 per ha, or $1,233 per acre).

- The payment is adjusted to reflect movements in the world market price; if the world price exceeds a fixed reference price (of 163 ECU or $212 per ton) by more than 8 percent, the payment is reduced. Similarly, a world market price that falls short of the reference price by more than 8 percent results in a higher payment.

- The acreage payment and the reference price are the same for all oilseeds.

- To qualify for the payment, the producer must submit a cultivation plan or contract. Only arable land is eligible, or land that was previously fallowed under a set-aside program.

- The current stabilizer system, which caps the quantity on which full support is paid through a maximum guaranteed quantity, will be replaced by a maximum guaranteed acreage (MGA). The per-hectare payment will be reduced by 1 percent for each percent by which planted acreage exceeds the MGA.

- The MGA is equal to 1991 acreage for rapeseed, a year in which rapeseed acreage reached record highs. The soybean MGA is about 90 percent of current acreage, while the sunflowerseed MGA is about 120 percent of 1991 area.

- Special payments will be made to Spanish and Portuguese sunflowerseed producers, in addition to the acreage payment, until the end of the 1994/95 crop year. The special payment reflects the different levels of support in these countries under the current regime.

By paying producers directly rather than through processors, the proposed system addresses the violation of the GATT national treatment article. The current regime was found to violate national treatment by favoring the processing of domestically-produced oilseeds over imports. Because oilseed sales will be made at the world market price, EC oilseed producers will be exposed to market price changes. However, the acreage payment, which varies inversely with the world price, ensures that their income will continue to be protected from world price declines. Since the direct payment is based on acreage planted to oilseeds, support is still linked to oilseed production.

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EC in Uruguay Round Negotiations on Agriculture

The Uruguay Round negotiations broke down in December 1990 when participants failed to reach agreement in several key areas, including agriculture. EC officials have stated on several occasions since the Brussels ministerial meeting that the offer they presented at Brussels remains the basis for their negotiating position.

In November 1990, the EC submitted its offer of what it was prepared to agree to in the negotiations on agriculture. The EC's offer made explicit the general terms of its earlier negotiating proposals. The EC's offer indicated that it is prepared to:

- reduce its support and protection by 30 percent for its main products over 1986-96.

- implement tariffication of certain border measures, conditioned on rebalancing of support between grains and grain substitutes (oilseeds, oilseed meal, and nongrain feed ingredients). The tariff equivalent would consist of a fixed component and a "corrective factor" (variable component). The fixed component would be reduced by 30 percent.

- commit to a concomitant "adjustment" of export restitutions.

The EC offer calculates support reductions based on 1986 levels of support. This would give the EC credit for measures implemented since Punta del Este that contribute positively to the reform program. Support reductions would be based on an Aggregate Measure of Support (AMS) for a limited group of commodities (grains, sugar, oilseeds and protein crops, olive oil, and livestock products), expressed in total monetary value. The EC's AMS uses a fixed reference price; policies included are limited to price support, direct payments, and input subsidies.

Reductions in support would be made in equal installments over a 5-year period from 1991/92 to 1995/96. For commodities for which an AMS is not calculated, support would be calculated as expenditures on production aid or on the basis of a border measure; the EC would reduce support on

this group by 10 percent. The EC also offered to freeze the overall level at the 1986 level, including policies not subject to the reduction commitment.

On border protection, the EC would transform nontariff border protection measures into tariff equivalents if its proposed rebalancing scheme is accepted. Tariff equivalents would be reduced by a monetary amount that reflects the incidence of the AMS reduction. Total border protection would consist of the fixed component and a corrective factor that would offset all currency fluctuations and certain market price fluctuations. Rebalancing would be implemented by establishing tariff quotas based on average 1986-88 imports of oilseeds, protein crops, nongrain feed ingredients, and oilseed meal. A nominal tariff would apply to within-quota imports of these products, and substantially higher tariff equivalents would be imposed on over-quota imports.

On export competition, the EC's offer asserts that reduction of support and protection will lead to a reduction of export subsidies. Other disciplines on use of export subsidies are weak.

In late February, delegates from key Uruguay Round participants, including the United States and the EC, met in Geneva pledging to negotiate "specific binding commitments" in each of the three areas of agricultural support: internal support, import protection, and export subsidies. The EC's reluctance to negotiate separate commitments on export subsidies had contributed to the breakdown of trade talks in December. EC Agriculture Minister MacSharry, during a spring 1991 visit to United States, reaffirmed that the EC's offer still stands. In addition, he stated that the EC is still "willing to explore" issues of minimum market access and limits on quantities that would qualify for export subsidies, as indicated during the course of an EC ministerial meeting last December.

Since December, delegates have continued to meet to discuss technical issues. In late May, Congress endorsed the Administration's request for a 2-year extension of fast-track negotiating authority. The annual economic summit meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) countries provided no breakthroughs on this issue, but provided support for negotiations through its declaration that the Uruguay Round should be successfully completed by the end of 1991.

Meanwhile, the EC Commission has adopted a proposal for reform of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) that would reduce support prices for most CAP commodities (see "**The EC Attempts Another Reform of the CAP**"). Currently, potential changes in EC agricultural policy are being influenced by internal events–the high costs of support, burdensome surpluses, and environmental concerns. However, what the EC is able to achieve in reforming the CAP could be an indication of how far it is willing to go in GATT negotiations.

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German Unification One Year Later

The unification of Germany has increased the EC by over 16 million inhabitants, and the CAP budget by over 1 billion ECU. The introduction of the CAP produced severe market disturbances in east Germany, the repercussions of which were felt throughout the Community.

The first step toward unification of the former East Germany and West Germany took place with German Economic and Monetary Union on July 1, 1990. The Deutschemark was introduced as the legal currency in East Germany at a 1-to-1 exchange rate with the previous currency. Most prices, savings and wages were converted at this rate. Prices for agricultural products were a major exception, because CAP prices had to be introduced.

One month after monetary union, the border between East and West Germany was dismantled. When an elaborate system of import licensing failed to control trade between the two, barriers to trade between East Germany and the rest of the EC were also removed. When political unification occurred on October 3, 1990, east Germany officially became part of the EC and the CAP. Although most EC laws are now applicable in east Germany, the adjustment and integration process will continue for some time. Unification has brought about major changes in agricultural markets and structures in east Germany.

Economists and policymakers now realize that previous estimates of east German productivity, capital stock, and infrastructure underestimated the gap between east and west. Demand for consumer goods, unsatisfied under the previous regime, is largely being met by west German firms. In the east, industrial output had dropped by half, and over 800,000 people were unemployed and 2 million more were on short-time work as of the middle of 1991. According to OECD estimates, the effective unemployment rate in east Germany could reach 25 percent by the end of 1991, compared with 6 percent for west Germany.

Agriculture's First Year in the CAP

Unification has increased total EC output of all major commodities. East Germany was able to achieve high levels of self-sufficiency of milk, meat and rapeseed under the previous regime (figure 38). For wheat and coarse grains, east Germany is about 80 percent self-sufficient.

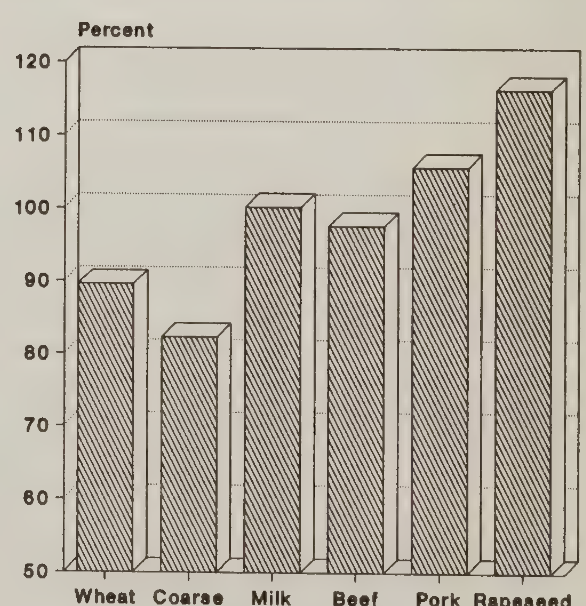
In 1990, east German farmers adopted an EC milk quota of 6.59 million tons, and a sugar quota of 847,000 tons. For the 1991/92 marketing year, the milk quota has been set at 6.4 million tons. The cereals, oilseeds, and tobacco produced in east Germany will not be counted against the maximum guaranteed quantities (MGQ) for purposes of figuring the stabilizer. Nor will the east German sheep flock be counted as part of the EC flock. However, east German producers will face the same price cuts as farmers in the rest of the EC when stabilizers are triggered.

With the introduction of monetary union and CAP prices, farmers saw their product prices cut in half in many cases. In addition, demand for east German farm goods virtually collapsed at home, as consumers turned to west German products, and normal sales outlets were closed. East German farmers were forced to try to sell their products in the EC, or to former COMECON trade partners.

Under the previous regime, farmers could not gain experience in marketing their products. Inexperienced with the intervention system introduced after monetary union, farmers sold their grain at low prices in west Germany and the rest of the EC. Disturbances on EC sheepmeat and beef markets were blamed on floods of east German animals. To minimize market disturbances caused by east German herd restructuring, the German government subsidized large sales of meat and animals to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Figure 38

East German Self-Sufficiency Levels, 1989



Source: USDA, FAS.

Despite political and economic upheavals in 1990, east German farmers produced a record grain harvest of 11.8 million tons. By contrast, the livestock sector registered huge drops in herd sizes: cattle numbers declined 14 percent, pigs 27 percent and sheep 44 percent.

Structural Adjustment a Major Hurdle

East German farm structure, dominated by very large collective farms, faces adjustment to the traditional smaller structure of the West. Environmental concerns are already resulting in the breakup of very large intensive animal production units. Integrating crop and livestock operations, kept separate under the previous regime, is a priority for the German agricultural ministry. Average farm sizes can be expected to drop, and more family farms will make their appearance, but east German agriculture will not be handicapped by the very small farm sizes of western Germany.

The German government has instituted subsidy and loan programs to facilitate the restructuring of east German cooperative farms. The conditions for eligibility require that livestock farms be able to supply at least 35 percent of their total feed requirements, and respect milk quotas (where applicable) and stocking limits (3 livestock units per hectare for beef, a maximum of 800 pigs per holding).

The set-aside program is expected to help remove marginal areas from agricultural production in east Germany. Provisional estimates show approximately 590,000 hectares (over 10 percent of east German land devoted to crops) were withdrawn from production for 1991, almost twice the land set aside in west Germany. Special measures governing the set-aside program in the east require a smaller minimum acreage to be withdrawn on large farms, offer a smaller per-hectare payment, and allow land planted to non-market-regime crops such as potatoes to qualify for the set-aside.

The substantial set-aside will not produce a comparable reduction in grain output, because yields are expected to increase rapidly to west German levels, as producers remove their most marginal land from production (some of the best land in Germany is in the east), and because land previously devoted to extensive potato and rye production will switch into wheat, barley, and rapeseed. Farmers in east Germany are already using higher quality Western inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds) and will eventually be able to afford Western machinery also. This will allow them to improve yields and increase production.

The social costs of unification will be as high in agriculture as in other sectors. Half of those engaged in farming are expected to lose their jobs. Most east German farmers are not interested in exchanging their jobs on collective farms, with guaranteed salary, pension and health benefits, and vacations for the risks and rigors of private farming. The collective farms have largely replaced the villages as the center of community life in rural areas. The issue of land ownership has hindered the collectives' access to credit and ability to enter into joint ventures.

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The EC 1992 Program

The European Community (EC) made substantial progress over the past year in its drive toward full economic integration and the elimination of all internal EC border controls by the end of 1992. Expectations are for the elimination of internal borders by January 1, 1993, but many of the essential details will be left for EC regional regulatory bodies to complete at a later date. Nearly 200 of the 282 directives to complete the Single Market have been adopted by the Council, but as of April 1991 only 25 directives have been implemented by all member states.

Before the 1992 program, agriculture under the CAP was the EC's only fully integrated sector. Under the 1992 program more economic sectors will be funded by the EC budget. For agriculture, this may mean less political clout for EC farmers, and greater pressure for CAP reform. The elimination of border taxes and subsidies (monetary compensatory amounts) could also lead to further weakening of farm support.

The elimination of all internal EC border controls by the end of 1992 makes harmonization of rules and regulations necessary. Agriculture will be directly affected by the harmonization of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations. In addition, harmonization of transportation, financial services, value-added taxes (VAT) and excise taxes, when implemented, will have an indirect effect on agriculture.

Harmonization and Trade

Setting EC-wide standards for the production and trade of food and agricultural goods is a monumental task involving over 100 directives. The EC intends to harmonize most sanitary and phytosanitary regulations involving plant, animal, and public health.

The harmonization process should result in the customary trade diversion and trade creation associated with a fully integrated customs union. Non-EC countries with standards similar to the EC will likely have greater access than previously because they will only have to meet one set of standards. Non-EC countries with lower standards, however, may be forced to divert their exports to other markets.

Potential Problems for U.S. Agricultural Exports

Constant monitoring of EC directives over the coming months will be necessary as details are added, and legislation becomes more commodity specific. For example, the EC proposal on quick-frozen foods specifies the temperature, as well as the time required to reach that temperature. The U.S. industry points out that ultrarapid freezing is inappropriate for some foods, and does not add to product safety or quality. The EC imports around $40 million annually in frozen food from the United States.

Positive Lists

The adoption of positive lists by the EC is especially critical for agricultural exporters. According to this rule, the EC will reject all products that contain ingredients not specifically approved by EC authorities, even those that are deemed safe. The EC lists are not developed in an open and transparent manner where U.S. interests can be represented, and there are no channels for non-EC suppliers to petition for inclusion of certain ingredients on the EC list. One important concern for the United States is that the EC positive list approach can prohibit the use of food and feed additives that have been approved for use in the United States.

Testing and Certification

Potential trade conflicts resulting from the EC harmonization program are most likely to occur in testing and certification procedures. Member state authorities (notified bodies) will test and certify that a product conforms to EC standards. U.S. exporters could contract with EC notified bodies, but the expense could be prohibitively high, particularly for small and medium sized firms that export to a small EC market.

Plans for EC Food Agency Abandoned

The March 1991 EC decision not to establish an EC Food Agency could adversely affect imports. The agency was to have been instrumental in developing a clearinghouse for scientific appraisal of food matters. The EC Commission now calls for greater cooperation with national organizations, both public and private, for the purpose of scientific assessment. Reliance on national organizations, particularly private organizations, could lead to less favorable treatment for imports and disputes within the EC.

Food Labeling Requirements

Earlier this year, the EC Commission made a highly controversial labeling proposal which favored EC goods produced in specific geographic areas. The proposal specifies that products originating in certain regions of the EC which are known to use traditional production methods can indicate this fact on the label. In addition, such products will be labeled "superior" assuming they fulfill specific

quality standards. Quality will be assured through inspections carried out by each member state.

Harmonization and Prospects for U.S.-EC Trade

At this time, it is too early to determine the ultimate effect of the 1992 harmonization program on EC food and agricultural production and world trade. The program is still incomplete, and many of the potential effects for agriculture are indirect. In theory, the 1992 program should lower EC agricultural prices and raise EC income growth, and this should lead to lower levels of EC food production, lower net exports and some increase in food expenditures.

Bulk Commodities

U.S. bulk commodities should benefit in the medium to long-term, particularly in third country markets due to the likely reduction in EC food production and the subsequent reduction in exports. The U.S. should gain also in EC markets, especially for grain and oilseeds because of higher EC food expenditures and lower production of these commodities. On the other hand, U.S. exports of nongrain feeds such as corn gluten will likely decline as a fall in EC grain prices will encourage domestic feeding of grains.

Processed Foods

Harmonization of EC standards will benefit U.S. processed food exports since U.S. products are of high quality and likely to satisfy most EC testing and certification requirements. In addition, harmonization of standards within the EC would allow exporters to reduce costs since they would have to meet only one set of technical standards compared with the current multiple sets of standards. In 1989, U.S. food companies invested $8.7 billion in the EC. These companies are also expected to benefit from the harmonization of standards and the elimination of border controls.

On the other hand, harmonization should help EC food processors realize greater economies of scale in production and distribution, making them more competitive in domestic and world markets. In addition, with the elimination of frontier controls, EC food processors will have greater opportunities for securing raw materials from the lowest cost EC suppliers, thereby putting a downward pressure on CAP prices.

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Recent EFTA Developments

Relations with the EC were of major importance for the countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1990. Applications for EC membership have been made or are being considered by Austria, Sweden and Norway. The agricultural policies of EFTA countries are being affected by the possibility of EC membership.

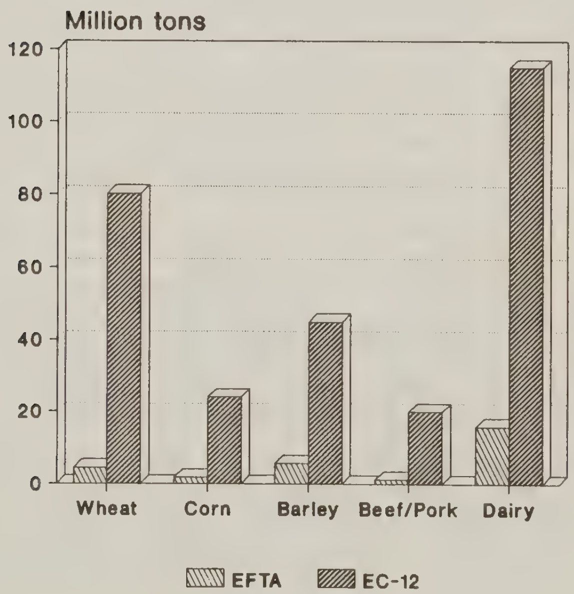
The EC and the seven northern European countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) recently announced an agreement to create a European Economic Area (EEA) by January 1993. The EEA will be a free-trade zone including 19 countries–the EC-12 and the EFTA countries of Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Finland and Liechtenstein.

The agreement will be signed and submitted to the EFTA countries for ratification after the remaining disputes–fishing rights, truck traffic across the Alps and EFTA participation in EC regional development schemes–have been resolved. When ratified, the EEA will represent a vast geographic region with the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people.

Agriculture has been left out of the EEA negotiations altogether, on the basis that the issue is too sensitive to be included in such a wide-ranging agreement. EFTA's agricultural sector is much smaller than that of the EC-12 (figure 39), and policies are highly protectionist. Agriculture will likely play a minor role in the EEA arrangements for some time to come.

Figure 39

EC-12 and EFTA Agricultural Production, 1990



Source: OECD

Swedish Farm Policy Undergoes Reform

Sweden has adopted a reform of its agricultural policy. Like most western European countries, Sweden had been operating an agricultural system with a high degree of market regulation. The system included many features similar to the EC's Common Agricultural Policy, such as administered prices supported by import levies, export subsidies, and market intervention.

Because of extensive agricultural protection, Sweden suffered from overproduction during the 1980s. A voluntary milk quota system was introduced in 1985, but suspended in 1989. Voluntary 1-year set-aside programs in 1987 to 1990 reduced the area used for cereal production by 15 percent, but surpluses remained above acceptable levels.

In June 1990, the Swedish Parliament passed a bill initiating drastic reform of Sweden's food policy. The new regime, effective July 1, 1991, abolished the agricultural support system–internal market regulations and export refunds–which has existed ever since the 1930s. Border protection will remain, however, while Sweden waits to see what develops in the Uruguay Round.

In the grain sector, intervention buying will end with the 1994 harvest, with prices undergoing progressive reductions in the meantime. Export refunds will be abandoned with the 1993/94 marketing year.

In the dairy and oilseed sectors, export refunds were immediately removed, while simplified market management systems will operate (for 4 years in the case of dairy). But for beef, pigmeat, eggs, poultry, sugar and potatoes, internal market regulations were abolished on July 1.

The government has instituted measures to soften the blow for Swedish farmers. These include direct payments to grain producers, and payments to farmers who take land out of cereal production. Dairy farmers over 60 years of age will have the option of taking early retirement, and there will be a scheme that pays for the culling of dairy cows.

EFTA Countries May Join EC by End of the Decade

EEA membership and EC membership offer quite different alternatives to EFTA countries. While EEA members will have the advantage of not being obliged to adopt EC law, political objectives, and agricultural policy, full EC membership has the advantage of full involvement in the EC decision-making process. EEA membership, therefore, may be merely an interim stage until the EC is ready to admit new members. The EC has indicated that it does not plan to consider new membership applications until after the single internal market is established January 1, 1993, after which the membership process for new applicants could take several years.

After many years of aloofness, Sweden has made official application for EC membership, and its recent policy changes have laid the groundwork for EC membership. The move for EC membership was led by Sweden's industrial sector, which is much larger than those of other EFTA countries. Sweden's industrialists have long demanded Swedish membership in the EC, citing low productivity and high salary costs at home. Volvo, the Swedish auto manufacturer, recently announced that it would make no significant new investment in Sweden.

The two other Nordic countries–Norway and Finland–will probably apply for membership before the end of the decade rather than attempt to go it alone. While the respective governments of these countries are attempting to reduce their high levels of agricultural support, pressure groups in the agricultural sector still wield substantial political power. Unlike Sweden, these countries do not have large industrial sectors to exert pressure on their respective governments. In Finland, for example, agriculture is vital to the maintenance of the raw material of that country's major industry–the production of wood pulp and paper.

As for the two Alpine countries, Austria has already applied for EC membership, and the independent-minded Swiss may eventually decide to join. The fear of increasing economic isolation may convince the Swiss business community that economic interest must override traditional political independence.

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EC Negotiating Association Agreements with Central Europe

Talks on comprehensive association agreements between the EC and Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland have been underway since the beginning of the year. The EC is willing to expand technical assistance in agriculture, yet reluctant to agree to more liberal trade in farm products. Negotiations could continue into 1992.

The Commission of the European Communities is engaged in bilateral negotiations on forming association agreements with three Central European countries, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland. Association agreements entail liberalized trade in specific products, and are updated periodically. The Central European countries have stated their desire to join the EC and view association agreements as the first step toward full membership in the Community.

With the dissolution of COMECON and economic uncertainty in the Soviet Union, Central European countries want to expand trade with the EC. Informal consultations started in early 1990, and on August 27, 1990, the Commission issued its proposal for negotiating guidelines. In agriculture, the negotiations were to aim for "free trade, when the conditions for this are right, to be approached through progressive liberalization." On the basis of a December 18 Council of Ministers' mandate, the Commission then undertook formal negotiations with the three newly democratized countries deemed most ready to participate in such a scheme.

Agriculture is but one of the areas under consideration, in addition to industrial and textile trade, services, technical cooperation, and protection of intellectual properties. While agriculture may be the most important sector of the talks for the Central Europeans, the EC is reluctant to agree to measures which could destabilize its domestic markets.

The Commission has demonstrated its willingness to provide assistance in the reform of agricultural structures and the development of marketing and investment channels in the Central European countries, facing the challenges of dismantling collective farms, modernizing production and marketing methods, and developing adequate banking and distribution systems. However, the EC has been slow to offer increased access to EC markets for agricultural products from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

"Europe Agreements" Would Build On Existing Accords

The so-called "Europe Agreements" being negotiated would replace existing arrangements governing agricultural trade. The first technical provisions on trade in livestock products with Hungary date back to 1968. Voluntary restraint agreements on goatmeat and sheepmeat have been in force since 1983 with Czechoslovakia and since 1985 with Hungary.

More recently, the EC concluded 10-year trade, commercial, and economic cooperation agreements which included frameworks for negotiating concessions on agriculture on a product-by-product basis. The EC concluded agreements with Hungary in September 1989 and with Czechoslovakia in May 1990. The provisions affecting agriculture in a 5-year accord signed with Poland in October 1989 were superseded by the EC's decision to extend its Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to Poland and Hungary as of January 1, 1990. GSP benefits were extended to Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria as of 1991.

In addition to trade concessions, the agreements commit the EC to providing investment, vocational training, assistance in environmental protection programs and promoting economic cooperation in the agriculture sector, including agro-industries and agricultural machinery. Association agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland would replace these previous arrangements.

Poland Proposes Eliminating Most Barriers Within 5 Years

Negotiations on a 10-year accord with Poland have received the most publicity, following a meeting between EC Commission President Jacques Delors and Polish President Lech Walesa, who called liberalized access to the EC market for Polish farm produce "imperative." Although the EC has agreed to lower import barriers on many Polish industrial products, concessions are slow in coming on agriculture and textiles, sectors in which Poland is competitive. The seventh round of EC-Poland talks is set for the end of September.

The Poles are proposing immediate access for EC exports to Poland of all vegetables not grown in Poland, oils and fats (except rapeseed), citrus fruits, nuts and olives, rice, sorghum, and fruit juices (except apple juice). Within 5 years, the EC would have free access for poultry, animal fats, fresh milk, cereals, rapeseed oil, alcoholic beverages, cheese, apples, pears, canned fish, cut flowers, and all remaining horticultural products and derivatives. Free access for all remaining products would occur within ten years.

In return, the Polish proposal would have the EC grant Poland immediate access for sheep, calves, horses, fowl (excluding chicken), milk powder, cheese, honey, fresh, frozen and processed vegetables, cut flowers, fresh and frozen fruit and juices. Within five years, the EC would grant free ac-

cess for young cattle, beef, live pigs, pigmeat, sheepmeat, butter and eggs, cereals and flour, malt and hops, remaining fresh fruits and vegetables and their processed products. Access to the EC market for all remaining products would be liberalized within ten years.

Such a sweeping removal of barriers is ambitious compared to past association agreements, and even to transitional accession agreements with full member states such as Spain or Portugal. Until recently, the EC has resisted proposals for increased liberalization of agricultural trade with the Central European countries.

On 5 September, 1991, the EC Commission proposed a 10-percent increase in existing quotas for agricultural imports from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and a 60-percent reduction in the tariffs on these imports. The increase of 550 tons of beef and 900 tons of sheepmeat over 5 years for the 3 countries proved unacceptable to farm ministers, and debate has been postponed until the end of September.

Of concern to the United States is the possibility that the Central European countries will adopt CAP-like policy mechanisms, either to compete with the EC, or to prepare for EC membership. Czechoslovakia has already announced its intention to model its agricultural policy on the CAP. Current plans for Czechoslovak agricultural policy include intervention systems, price guarantees, import controls and export subsidies. The plan is intended as a transition to a free agricultural market, but the CAP would be adopted in the event of Czechoslovak membership in the EC.

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EC Intervention Stocks of Grain Reach Record High

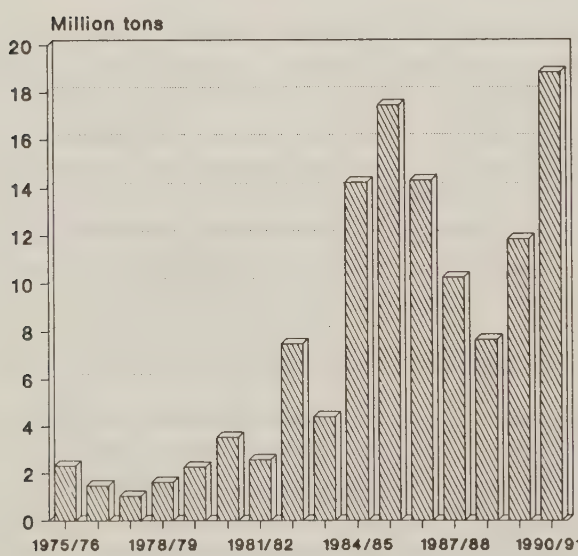
EC grain intervention stocks climbed to a record high in 1991 surpassing the previous record set at the end of the 1985/86 season. The unification of Germany is placing additional pressure on the EC intervention system for grains. Commission estimates indicate that stocks could increase an additional 10 million tons by the end 1991/92.

By the close of the 1990/91 marketing year, EC grain intervention stocks had climbed to a record 18.8 million tons, up a striking 60 percent from last year's end of season total. The unification of Germany, another large EC grain harvest, and a decline in exports and consumption during 1990 all contributed to the run-up in stocks.

EC intervention stocks for grains averaged less than 2 million tons during the latter half of the 1970s (figure 40). However, by the end of the 1982/83 marketing year, stocks had risen to over 7.5 million tons due primarily to substantial increases in yields and production in the EC's three largest grain producing countries–France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. A smaller harvest led to a decline in intervention stocks in 1983/84, but stocks remained more than twice the level of the late 1970s.

In 1984, EC-10 grain production reached a record 151.5 million tons, more than 31 million tons above domestic use. With net exports of less than 20 million tons, intervention stocks increased rapidly. By the end of the 1985/86 season, stocks had climbed to 17.5 million tons. The EC was able to reduce its grain stocks to less than 8 million tons by the end the 1989/90 marketing year because of below average grain harvests in 1986 and 1987, continued high levels of subsidized exports in those years, and an aggressive export campaign following the 1988 North American drought (EC grain exports soared to a record 31.8 million tons in 1988/89).

Figure 40
EC Grain Intervention Stocks (End of Season)



• 1990/1991 data include east Germany.
Source: HGCA.

The EC had less than 12 million tons of grain in intervention at the start of the 1990/91 marketing year (table 15). By June 30, the end of the marketing year, stocks had risen to almost 19 million tons (Gross Balance plus Quantities Under Offer). This figure includes about 2 million tons of grain from east Germany that were not included in previous data.

During 1990/91, 10.2 million tons of grains were sold into intervention, compared with 7.8 million the previous year. The largest sales into intervention occurred in France and west Germany, which each accounted for 29 percent of total deliveries, followed by east Germany (18 percent), Italy (11 percent), and Spain (6 percent). Only 3.6 million tons of grain were sold out of intervention stocks during 1990/91, with the majority (58 percent) going to the domestic market.

About half of the grain in intervention stores is made up of wheat, followed by barley, which accounts for about one-third (table 16). Much of the rise in stocks during the last 2 years is due to a sharp increase in deliveries of breadwheat. During the 1988/89 marketing year, only 1.2 million tons of breadwheat was delivered to intervention agencies. Over 5 million tons were delivered in 1989/90 and 4.5 million tons were sold into intervention in 1990/91.

The unification of Germany is placing additional pressure on the EC intervention system for grains. East German farmers were allowed to sell grain into intervention for the first time during the 1990/91 marketing year. Nearly 1.8 million tons were delivered to intervention agencies, mostly barley and breadwheat, while sales out of intervention were virtually zero. An additional 177,000 tons of grain were under offer but had not yet been delivered by the end of June. Unified Germany accounted for 46 percent of all grain accepted into intervention during 1990/91 and German storage facilities are strained to capacity.

EC grain production in 1991/92 is forecast by USDA at 178 million tons and grain imports are projected to reach 5 mil-

Table 15--EC grain intervention balance sheets by country, 1990/91

Total Grains	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany, West	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	United Kingdom	EC-12	Germany, East	Total EC
	1,000 tons														
1. Opening Stocks	120.7	553.3	3,429.4	5,033.6	150.1	16.7	643.8	1.2	10.1	0.0	1,261.2	574.4	11,794.6	0.0	11,794.6
2. Quantities Accepted	67.5	437.8	2,987.1	2,945.5	0.0	90.0	1,151.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	598.3	144.5	8,429.3	1,796.1	10,225.4
3. Quantities Sold	95.4	185.8	1,624.7	912.1	65.6	16.0	228.0	1.2	16.2	0.0	418.4	64.5	3,627.6	4.6	3,632.2
A) Internal Market	41.9	48.4	1,205.4	180.9	65.6	16.0	78.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	398.3	64.5	2,111.8	NA	NA
B) Exports	53.0	137.4	416.3	683.2	0.0	0.0	150.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,443.3	NA	NA
C) Food Aid	0.2	0.0	3.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	64.8	NA	NA
D) Losses	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	7.7	NA	NA
4. Gross Balance (1+2-3)	92.8	805.3	4,791.8	7,067.0	84.5	90.7	1,567.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	1,441.1	654.4	16,596.3	1,791.6	18,387.9
5. Quantities Committed	18.5	172.4	607.7	1,334.9	0.0	54.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	212.2	2,500.4	NA	NA
A) Internal Market	0.0	72.6	204.3	180.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	473.9	NA	NA
B) Exports	0.0	99.8	226.4	1,154.1	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	1,830.3	NA	NA
C) Food Aid	18.5	0.0	177.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	196.2	NA	NA
6. Net Balance (4-5)	74.3	632.9	4,184.1	5,732.1	84.5	36.7	1,467.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	1,440.4	442.2	14,095.9	NA	NA
7. Quantities Under Offer	6.0	27.1	119.2	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	68.5	257.2	176.8	434.0

TOTAL (4+7) 18,822

NA = not available.

Source: EC Commission.

Table 16--EC grain intervention balance sheet by product, 1990/91 1/

	Total bread & feed wheat	Bread wheat	Feed wheat	Durum wheat	Barley	Total rye	Bread rye	Feed rye	Corn	Sorghum	Total
	1,000 tons										
1. Opening stocks	5,520.7	5,373.2	147.5	615.8	3,320.4	1,554.9	1,061.2	493.7	759.0	23.7	11,794.6
2. Quantities accepted	4,945.7	4,770.4	175.3	1,117.5	2,562.4	1,599.7	1,214.0	385.7	0.0	0.0	10,225.3
3. Quantities sold	2,099.3	1,910.4	188.9	231.7	473.6	44.8	4.0	40.8	759.0	23.7	3,632.3
A) Internal market	1,071.2	885.7	185.5	69.8	186.8	8.1	3.5	4.6	756.8	23.7	2,116.4
B) Exports	972.3	968.9	3.4	150.0	284.8	36.2	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	1,443.4
C) Food sid	52.9	52.9	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.8
D) Losses	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	7.7
4. Gross balance (1+2-3)	8,367.1	8,233.2	133.9	1,501.6	5,409.2	3,109.8	2,271.2	838.6	0.0	0.0	18,387.6
5. Quantities committed	1,205.3	1,162.8	42.5	103.7	987.6	200.5	100.5	100.0	1.3	0.0	2,498.4
A) Internal market	306.1	267.7	38.4	3.0	163.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	473.9
B) Exports	705.7	701.6	4.1	100.0	824.6	200.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,830.3
C) Food aid	193.5	193.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194.2
6. Net balance (4-5)	7,161.8	7,070.4	91.4	1,397.9	4,421.6	2,909.3	2,170.7	738.6	(1.3)	0.0	15,889.2
7. Quantities under offer	177.9	163.4	14.5	27.6	175.9	52.4	40.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	434.0

TOTAL (4+7) 18,822

1/ Includes east Germany.

Source: EC Commission.

lion tons. Thus 183 million tons will be available for the domestic market that is expected to absorb only about 144 million tons. Even if the EC is able to increase exports to 30 million tons, that still leaves a balance of approximately 9 million tons of grain that will have to go somewhere. In fact, the EC Commission's most recent estimates indicate that grain stocks could increase an additional 10 million tons by the end of the 1991/92 marketing year, reaching an all-time record level of 29 million tons.

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GLOSSARY

African, Caribbean, and Pacific States (ACPs). Countries participating in the Lome Convention that regulates economic relations between these countries and the European Community.

Aggregate measure of support. Countries use a wide array of trade and domestic policies to intervene in their agriculture sectors, making it difficult to compare the effects of these policies among countries. Aggregate measures have been developed to qualify the effects of policies to facilitate comparisons. Usually expressed in percent terms, they include the Nominal Rate of Protection, Effective Rate of Protection, and the Producer Subsidy Equivalent, and others.

Automatic stabilizers. Price cuts when production of grains, oilseeds, and other products exceeds specified ceilings, called maximum guaranteed quantities (MGQs)

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The unified farm policy applied by EC members. The CAP deals with agricultural prices, structural improvements to agriculture, and internal and external agricultural trade.

Common Customs Tariff (CCT). The EC's list or schedule of articles of merchandise with the rate of duty to be paid for their importation from nonmember or "third" countries.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). The EC's budget for the Common Agricultural Policy, it includes funding for market support (guarantee) and structural and regional policies (guidance).

European Community (EC). Also referred to as the Community. An economic customs union originally composed of six members--Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands. Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom (UK) joined the EC January 1, 1973, Greece joined January 1, 1981. EC-10 refers to the Community of 10 members, before the accession of Spain and Portugal in 1986, EC-12 refers to the present Community of 12.

European Currency Unit (ECU). The core of the EMS, the ECU serves as the monetary denominator for the exchange rate, credit, and intervention mechanisms of the EMS. On April 9, 1979, the ECU became the standard value for transactions within the CAP including the determination of support prices, import levies, and export subsidies. The value of the ECU is calculated from a weighted basket of 10 member currencies and equal to an average of $1.26 for January-June 1991.

European Economic Area (EEA). The EC and the countries of EFTA are engaged in negotiations to create a European Economic Area, permitting the full implementation of the "four freedoms"--the free movement of goods, services, labor, and capital--within their territories. Formal negotiations on the EEA began in June 1990.

European Monetary System (EMS). A common monetary arrangement for the Community, implemented in March 1979. It includes credit mechanisms and compulsory intervention to ensure greater stability of European exchange rates.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). An agreement negotiated in 1947 among 23 countries, including the United States, to increase international trade by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers. In 1991, 101 countries are contracting parties to the GATT.

Green currency (e.g., green pound, green lira). Indicates the use of green (agricultural) rates of exchange for CAP purposes.

Green rate of exchange. The exchange rate used to convert ECU into national currencies (and vice versa) in all financial and commercial transactions covered by the CAP.

Inward processing system. An arrangement that permits EC manufacturers of a processed good to import a third country's raw materials, free of duties, levies, and MCAs, provided the processed product is exported within 6 months.

Maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ). Production ceilings beyond which automatic price cuts (stabilizers) go into effect.

Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs). Border taxes or subsidies that offset the divergence between the green rate of exchange and the actual market rate of exchange. For those countries in which currencies have depreciated, MCAs (negative MCAs) act as subsidies on imports and taxes on exports. For those countries in which currencies have appreciated, MCAs (positive MCAs) act as taxes on imports and subsidies on exports.

Producer subsidy equivalent (PSE). An aggregate measure of support or protection that estimates the portion of producer gross revenues that can be attributed to the effects of government programs, expressed in percentage terms.

Schengen Agreement. An agreement signed in June 1990 by West Germany, France, and the Benelux countries that allows for the free movement of people within the five countries.

Section 301. This section of the Trade Agreements Act of 1974 (amended) provides authority to respond to unfair trade practices that restrict U.S. trade by countries who have signed trade agreements with the United States. Responses may include rescinding trade concessions or imposing compensatory duties or fees on products imported from the country engaging in unfair trade practices.

Set-aside. A mechanism for limiting supply by removing agricultural land from production.

SLOM producers. A decision by the European Court in 1989 ruled that farmers who had temporarily given up milk production in the 1970's were eligible to receive a special reference quantity based on the addition of 600,000 tons to the EC's reserve (see EC Regulations No. 764/89 and No. 766/89).

Threshold price. A minimum import price set by the EC under the CAP for certain commodities. Certain imports from nonmember countries are subject to a levy that is equal to the difference between the threshold price and the minimum world price at EC ports.

Unit of account (U.A.). Prior to April 9, 1979, the standard value used by the EC for transactions within the CAP. In mid-March 1979, the agricultural unit of account was equal to about $1.60. A different unit, called the European unit of account (EUA), was introduced in 1975. Its value in relation to the dollar is announced daily, and it is generally worth more than the agricultural unit of account.

Units of measure. The metric system is used in this report, unless otherwise indicated. The following are conversions to the U.S. system of weights and measures: 1 hectare, 2.471 acres; 1 metric ton, 2204.6 pounds; 1 kilogram, 2.2046 pounds; 1 liter, 1.0567 quarts; and 1 hectoliter, 26.418 gallons.

Value-added tax (VAT). A tax levied by each EC member country on domestic consumption. Prior to 1988 agreements by EC heads of state, EC member country contributions to the EC budget were 1.4 percent of the VAT base.

Appendix table 1--Growth of real gross domestic product, 1987-90

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990
	-- Percent change from previous year --			
European Community	2.5	4.0	3.4	2.8
Belgium	2.3	4.6	4.0	3.5
Denmark	-0.5	0.9	1.1	1.6
France	2.3	4.2	3.9	2.8
Germany, West	1.5	3.7	3.8	4.5
Greece	-0.5	4.1	2.8	0.1
Ireland	5.0	1.4	5.0	5.7
Italy	3.0	4.1	3.0	2.0
Luxembourg	3.4	5.5	6.1	2.6
Netherlands	0.8	2.7	4.0	3.5
Portugal	5.0	4.0	5.4	4.4
Spain	5.5	5.1	4.8	3.7
United Kingdom	4.6	4.2	1.9	0.6
Other Western Europe	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.8
Austria	2.0	3.9	4.0	4.6
Finland	3.3	5.4	5.2	0.0
Iceland	8.7	-0.8	-2.9	0.1
Norway	2.0	-0.5	0.4	1.8
Sweden	2.8	2.3	2.1	0.3
Switzerland	2.0	2.9	3.5	2.6
Western Europe	2.5	3.8	3.3	2.7
United States	3.4	4.5	2.5	0.9

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD Economic Outlook. No. 49, Paris, July 1991.

Appendix table 2--Consumer prices, 1987-90

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990
	-- Percent change from previous year --			
European Community	2.9	3.3	4.8	5.2
Belgium	1.6	1.2	3.1	3.4
Denmark	4.0	4.6	4.8	2.6
France	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.4
Germany, West	0.2	1.3	2.8	2.7
Greece	16.4	13.5	13.7	20.4
Ireland	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.4
Italy	4.7	5.1	6.3	6.5
Luxembourg	-0.1	1.5	3.4	3.7
Netherlands	-0.7	0.7	1.1	2.5
Portugal	9.4	9.6	12.6	13.4
Spain	5.3	4.8	6.8	6.7
United Kingdom	4.1	4.9	7.8	9.5
Other Western Europe	3.8	4.4	4.8	6.5
Austria	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.3
Finland	4.1	5.1	6.6	6.1
Iceland	17.8	25.8	20.8	15.5
Norway	8.7	6.7	4.6	4.1
Sweden	4.2	5.8	6.4	10.5
Switzerland	1.4	1.9	3.2	5.4
Western Europe	3.0	3.4	4.8	5.3
United States	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.4

Source: International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. Vol. XLIV, July 1991.

Appendix table 3--Unemployment Rates, 1987-90

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Percent			
European Community	10.6	10.0	9.0	8.4
Belgium	11.3	10.3	9.3	8.8
Denmark	7.8	8.6	9.3	9.6
France	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.0
Germany, West	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.1
Greece	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7
Ireland	17.5	16.7	15.6	14.0
Italy	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.0
Luxembourg	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Netherlands	8.7	8.3	7.4	6.5
Portugal	7.1	5.7	5.0	4.6
Spain	20.5	19.5	17.3	16.2
United Kingdom	10.4	8.2	6.2	5.5
Other Western Europe	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Austria	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.3
Finland	5.1	4.5	3.5	3.4
Iceland	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.7
Norway	2.1	3.2	4.9	5.2
Sweden	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5
Switzerland	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Western Europe	9.5	9.1	8.2	7.7
United States	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.5

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD Economic Outlook. No. 49, Paris, July 1991.

Appendix table 4--Balance of payments on current accounts, 1987-90

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Billion U.S. dollars			
European Community	35.54	12.06	5.52	-1.56
Belgium/Luxembourg	2.79	3.59	3.20	3.37
Denmark	-3.00	-1.25	-0.89	1.54
France	-4.45	-3.50	-3.84	-6.86
Germany, West	46.07	50.50	55.44	43.99
Greece	-1.22	-0.96	-2.57	-3.56
Ireland	0.37	0.64	0.52	1.29
Italy	-1.66	-6.19	-10.81	-11.26
Netherlands	3.65	5.08	7.82	9.38
Portugal	0.45	-4.42	0.16	-1.99
Spain	-0.23	-3.78	-10.93	-15.76
United Kingdom	-7.23	-27.66	-32.57	-21.72
Other Western Europe	-1.50	-1.04	-2.05	3.10
Austria	-0.43	-0.46	0.06	0.69
Finland	-1.81	-2.76	-5.51	-6.69
Iceland	-0.19	-0.22	-0.09	-0.15
Norway	-4.11	-3.89	0.18	3.98
Sweden	-1.25	-2.55	-5.18	-5.66
Switzerland	6.29	8.84	8.50	10.93
Western Europe	34.04	11.01	3.47	1.54
United States	-162.22	-128.99	-110.04	-99.25

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics. Vol. XLIV, July 1991. For Austria, UK, Portugal, Ireland, and Belgium-Luxembourg, 1990 figures from DRI/McGraw-Hill, "World Markets Executive Summary," Second Quarter 1991.

Appendix table 5--Exchange rates: Western Europe currencies, 1987-90

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990
	---- National currency/U.S. dollar ----			
European Community	0.866	0.845	0.907	0.785
Belgium-Luxembourg	37.334	36.768	39.404	33.418
Denmark	6.840	6.731	7.310	6.189
France	6.010	5.956	6.380	5.445
Germany, West	1.797	1.756	1.880	1.616
Greece	135.429	141.860	162.417	158.510
Ireland	0.672	0.655	0.705	0.603
Italy	1296.1	1301.6	1372.1	1198.1
Netherlands	2.025	1.976	2.120	1.821
Portugal	140.882	143.954	157.458	142.550
Spain	123.478	116.487	118.378	101.930
United Kingdom	0.610	0.561	0.610	0.560
Other Western Europe				
Austria	12.642	12.347	13.230	11.400
Finland	4.395	4.182	4.291	3.824
Iceland	38.677	43.014	57.042	58.284
Norway	6.737	6.517	6.904	6.260
Sweden	6.340	6.127	6.446	5.919
Switzerland	1.491	1.463	1.635	1.389

Source: International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. Vol. XLIV, July 1991.

Appendix table 6--European Currency Unit (ECU) exchange rates: 1987-90

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990
	------ National currency per ECU ------			
European Community				
Belgium-Luxembourg	43.038	43.426	43.378	42.423
Denmark	7.882	7.951	8.048	7.856
France	6.928	7.036	7.023	6.914
Germany, West	2.074	2.070	2.070	2.052
Greece	156.187	167.555	178.876	201.430
Ireland	0.776	0.776	0.777	0.768
Italy	1494.7	1537.3	1510.7	1521.9
Netherlands	2.333	2.334	2.334	2.316
Portugal	162.628	170.068	173.400	181.093
Spain	142.167	137.608	130.412	129.416
United Kingdom	0.708	0.664	0.672	0.714
United States	1.154	1.183	1.102	1.273

Sources: International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. Vol. XLIV, July 1991. For Spain and Portugal, 1989 figures from Eurostat, "External Trade," March 1991.

Appendix table 7--European Community agricultural policy prices, 1987/88-1991/92 1/

Product	Type of price	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
		ECU per ton				
Soft wheat	target	256.10	250.30	247.78	234.22	233.26
	intervention (bread)	179.44	179.44	174.06	168.55	168.55
	intervention (feed)	170.47	170.41	165.36	160.13	160.13
	threshold	251.39	245.68	236.74	229.85	228.67
Durum wheat	target	357.70	334.91	315.39	287.38	277.21
	intervention	291.59	276.34	253.26	235.96	227.70
	aid/ha	121.80	137.05	158.98	171.14	181.88
	threshold	352.99	330.29	311.05	283.01	263.42
Barley	target	223.80	228.00	225.48	213.29	212.33
	intervention	170.47	170.47	165.36	160.13	160.13
	threshold	229.09	223.38	215.12	208.92	207.42
Corn	target	233.80	228.00	225.48	213.29	212.33
	intervention	179.44	179.44	174.06	168.55	168.55
	threshold	248.11	245.09	215.12	208.92	207.42
Sorghum	target	233.80	228.00	225.48	213.29	212.33
	intervention	170.47	170.47	165.36	160.13	160.13
	threshold	229.09	223.38	215.12	208.92	207.42
Rye	target	233.80	228.00	225.48	213.29	212.33
	intervention	170.47	170.47	165.36	160.13	160.13
	threshold	229.09	223.38	215.12	208.92	207.42
Rice	target (husked)	548.37	549.85	546.88	546.13	546.13
	intervention (paddy)	314.19	314.19	314.19	313.65	313.65
	threshold (husked)	542.64	543.15	541.24	540.05	NA
Sugar beet	basic	40.89	40.89	40.07	40.00	40.00
	'A' quota	40.07	40.07	39.27	39.20	39.20
	'B' quota	24.74	27.81	27.25	27.20	27.20
Raw sugar	intervention	449.20	449.20	440.20	440.20	440.20
	threshold	574.00	567.50	556.10	550.60	NA
White sugar	target	570.30	570.30	558.90	557.90	557.90
	intervention	541.80	541.80	531.00	530.10	530.10
	threshold	670.30	663.30	650.00	644.00	NA
Rapeseed	target	450.20	415.80	436.20	379.70	442.70
	intervention	407.60	407.60	407.60	406.90	400.80
	adjusted intervention		373.00	394.00	337.00	321.00
Sunflower	target	583.50	468.00	547.50	582.50	573.80
	intervention	534.70	534.70	534.70	533.80	525.80
	adjusted intervention		419.00	499.00	411.00	440.00
Soybeans	guide	558.50	500.70	450.70	557.50	549.10
	minimum	489.40	489.40	489.40	488.60	481.30
	adjusted minimum		432.00	382.00	321.00	371.00
Olive oil	production target	3,225.60	3,225.60	3,225.60	3,220.10	3,220.10
	intervention	2,162.40	2,162.40	2,162.40	2,158.70	3,158.70
	production aid	709.50	709.50	709.50	708.30	708.30
Dried fodder	guide	178.92	178.92	178.92	178.61	178.61

See footnotes at end of table. Continued--

Appendix table 7--European Community agricultural policy prices, 1987/88-1991/92--Continued

Product	Type of price	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
		ECUs per ton				
Peas and beans	activating	457.20	447.60	447.60	446.80	440.10
	guide	295.20	295.20	295.20	294.70	290.30
	peas, minimum	257.70	257.70	257.70	257.30	253.40
	adjusted minimum	--	231.10	234.10	198.30	211.59
	beans, minimum	248.60	248.60	248.60	238.30	234.70
	adjusted minimum	--	222.00	215.10	179.30	195.97
Lupins	activating	430.50	430.50	430.50	429.80	423.40
	minimum	289.00	289.00	289.00	288.50	284.20
	adjusted minimum	--	259.60	265.40	229.50	NA
Dairy	milk target	278.40	278.40	278.40	268.10	268.10
	butter intervention 2/	3,132.00	3,132.00	3,008.00	2,927.80	2,927.80
	SMP intervention 2/	1,740.40	1,740.40	1,740.40	1,724.30	1,724.30
	cheese intervention:					
	Grana padano					
	- 30 - 60 days	3,889.30	3,889.30	3,803.20	3,796.70	3,796.70
	- 6 months	4,803.30	4,803.30	4,803.30	4,704.30	4,704.30
	Parmigiano-Reggiano					
	- 6 months	5,291.90	5,291.90	5,291.90	5,192.10	5,192.10
Beef and veal	adult cattle					
	- guide (liveweight)	2,050.20	2,050.20	2,050.20	2,000.00	2,000.00
	- intervention (carcass weight)	3,440.00	3,440.00	3,440.00	3,430.00	3,430.00
Sheepmeat	basic (slaughter wt.)	4,323.20	4,323.20	4,323.20	4,315.80	4,315.80
	adjusted basic (GB) 3/	--	4,247.54	4,107.04	4,013.69	4,013.69
	adjusted basic (EC-11) 3/	--	4,272.76	4,107.04	4,013.69	4,013.69
Pigmeat	basic (slaughter wt.)	2,033.30	2,033.30	2,033.30	1,897.00	1,897.00
Cotton	guide	960.20	960.20	960.20	958.60	958.60
	minimum	912.30	912.30	912.30	910.70	910.70
Table wine	guide					
	RI (ECU/degree hl)	3.35	3.35	3.27	3.21	3.21
	RII (ECU/degree hl)	3.35	3.35	3.27	3.21	3.21
	RIII (ECU/hl)	52.23	52.23	52.23	52.14	52.14
	AI (ECU/degree hl)	3.11	3.11	3.17	3.21	3.21
	AII (ECU/hl)	69.60	69.60	69.60	69.48	69.48
	AIII (ECU/hl)	79.49	79.49	79.49	79.35	79.35

NA = not available.
1/ Including the effects of the stabilizers and the effects of the EMS realingment of January 5, 1990. Effective buying prices for grains and oilseeds are provided in tables H-1 and N-2.
2/ Including the effect of the reduction (2 percent for butter and 0.75 percent for milk powder) applied after the 1 percent increase in the milk quota for 1990/91.
3/ Stablizer adjustment on 7 months of 1988/89. Estimate for 1991/92.

Source: Commission of the European Communities, The Agricultural Situation in the Community, various issues; Agra Europe, June 7, 1991; Agricultural Prices 1991/92 (Decisions of the Council of May 25 and June 18 1991); and Herlihy, Michael, Stephen Magiera, Richard Henry, and Kenneth Bailey. Agricultural Statistics of the European Community, 1960-85. SB-770, US Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Dec. 1988.

Appendix table 8--EC monthly threshold prices for grains

	Common wheat	Maize 1/ sorghum	Barley/ and rye	Durum wheat	Oats	Wheat flour
	ECU per ton					
July 1991	228.67	220.92	207.74	272.62	199.43	346.89
August	230.17	220.92	209.24	274.65	200.93	348.99
September	231.67	220.92	210.74	276.68	202.43	351.09
October	233.17	212.24	212.24	278.71	203.93	353.19
November	234.67	213.74	213.74	280.74	205.43	355.29
December	236.17	215.24	215.24	282.77	206.93	357.39
January 1992	237.67	216.74	216.74	284.80	208.43	359.49
February	239.17	218.24	218.24	286.83	209.93	361.59
March	240.67	219.74	219.74	288.86	211.43	363.69
April	242.17	221.24	221.24	290.89	212.93	365.79
May	243.67	222.74	222.74	292.92	214.43	367.89
June	243.67	222.74	222.74	292.92	214.43	367.89

1/ For maize and sorghum the threshold prices during July, August and September are fixed at the same level as in March 1991. From October on, they revert to the basic July price plus the relevant number of monthly increments.

Source: Home-Grown Cereals Authority.

Appendix table 9--Agricultural conversion (green) rates for selected commodities, 1987/88-1991/92 1/

Commodity	Belgium Luxembourg	Denmark	France	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	West Germany	Greece	Spain	Portugal
	National currency per ECU										
Cereals											
1987/88	48.0658	8.75497	7.47587	0.831375	1,597.000	2.68801	0.656148	2.39792	134.174	154.213	171.72
1988/89	48.1754	8.79795	7.52958	0.837545	1,615.844	2.67456	0.665532	2.38586	149.326	154.213	188.00
1989/90	48.2869	8.93007	7.69787	0.856765	1,685.649	2.66089	0.702765	2.37360	197.277	154.213	195.63
1990/91	48.4810	8.96597	7.88339	0.877413	1,758.716	2.66089	0.758533	2.37360	224.722	154.213	208.18
1991/92	48.5563	8.97989	7.89563	0.878776	1,761.450	2.65256	0.795423	2.35418	252.121	153.498	208.67
Rapeseed											
1987/88	48.0658	8.75497	7.47587	0.831375	1,597.000	2.67387	0.656148	2.38516	116.673	154.213	171.72
1988/89	48.1760	8.79819	7.51204	0.837579	1,615.948	2.64704	0.665584	2.36110	149.714	154.213	188.00
1989/90	48.2869	8.93007	7.69787	0.856765	1,685.649	2.63785	0.702765	2.36110	185.284	152.896	195.63
1990/91	48.4810	8.96597	7.88339	0.877413	1,758.716	2.64845	0.758533	2.35053	221.351	152.896	208.18
1991/92	48.5563	8.97989	7.89563	0.878776	1,761.450	2.65256	0.795423	2.35418	252.121	150.828	208.67
Sunflowerseed											
1987/88	48.0658	8.75497	7.47587	0.831375	1,597.000	2.67387	0.656148	2.38516	116.673	154.213	171.72
1988/89	48.1760	8.79819	7.51204	0.837579	1,615.948	2.64704	0.665584	2.36110	149.714	154.213	188.00
1989/90	48.2869	8.93007	7.69787	0.856765	1,687.942	2.63785	0.703016	2.36110	186.354	152.896	196.29
1990/91	48.5039	8.97020	7.88711	0.877827	1,759.547	2.64970	0.764921	2.35164	221.823	152.896	208.33
1991/92	48.5563	8.97989	7.89563	0.878776	1,761.450	2.65256	0.795423	2.35418	252.121	150.828	208.67
Soybean											
1987/88	48.0658	8.75497	7.47587	0.831375	1,597.000	2.67387	0.656148	2.38516	116.673	154.213	171.72
1988/89	48.1760	8.79819	7.51204	0.837579	1,615.948	2.64704	0.665584	2.36110	149.714	154.213	188.00
1989/90	48.2869	8.93007	7.69787	0.856765	1,690.235	2.63785	0.703267	2.36110	187.423	152.896	196.95
1990/91	48.5268	8.97443	7.89083	0.878241	1,760.378	2.65095	0.771309	2.35275	222.295	152.896	208.48
1991/92	48.5563	8.97989	7.89563	0.878776	1,761.450	2.65256	0.795423	2.35418	252.121	150.828	208.67
Beef and veal											
1987/88	47.8663	8.70938	7.65709	0.837228	1,598.000	2.68749	0.699462	2.38516	122.692	153.529	166.39
1988/89	48.0684	8.76281	7.70591	0.845315	1,616.526	2.64704	0.710546	2.36110	135.803	155.786	188.00
1989/90	48.2869	8.93007	7.85183	0.873900	1,690.136	2.63785	0.730794	2.35053	168.486	155.786	194.34
1990/91	48.4550	8.96116	7.87916	0.876942	1,757.773	2.64770	0.751275	2.34927	207.451	155.786	206.90
1991/92	48.5563	8.97989	7.89563	0.878776	1,761.450	2.65256	0.795423	2.35418	252.121	154.138	208.67
Pork											
1987/88	48.0467	8.88697	7.73579	0.843427	1,674.000	2.67387	0.698007	2.38516	137.965	155.353	171.72
1988/89	48.2468	8.91998	7.76928	0.856591	1,708.981	2.64704	0.722777	2.36110	161.594	148.670	188.00
1989/90	48.2869	8.93007	7.88339	0.856765	1,719.621	2.63785	0.740578	2.36110	195.637	148.021	195.63
1990/91	48.4655	8.96310	7.88339	0.877132	1,758.154	2.64760	0.798740	2.34978	238.955	146.541	206.54
1991/92	48.5563	8.97989	7.89563	0.878776	1,761.450	2.65256	0.795423	2.35418	257.895	145.756	205.19
Sheep and goat											
1987/88	47.7076	8.58163	7.54539	0.817756	1,554.000	2.67387	0.652375	2.38516	140.772	151.806	172.29
1988/89	47.3110	8.58163	7.54539	0.817756	1,554.000	2.67387	0.625575	2.36110	150.275	151.806	181.88
1989/90	48.2869	8.93007	7.69787	0.856765	1,708.260	2.63785	0.702195	2.35053	211.110	153.315	199.54
1990/91	48.3508	8.94189	7.70806	0.857898	1,711.134	2.64134	0.702196	2.35140	212.400	153.182	199.80
1991/92	48.5563	8.97989	7.89563	0.878776	1,761.450	2.65256	0.795423	2.35418	252.121	150.828	208.67
Milk and milk products											
1987/88	47.6391	8.67021	7.43513	0.828538	1,598.000	2.70577	0.658095	2.41047	123.186	154.074	166.39
1988/89	48.1059	8.86715	7.50258	0.835193	1,622.616	2.66530	0.670360	2.38591	135.917	155.786	188.00
1989/90	48.2869	8.93007	7.69787	0.856765	1,690.136	2.63785	0.707632	2.35053	168.486	155.786	194.34
1990/91	48.4550	8.96116	7.87916	0.876942	1,757.773	2.64703	0.751275	2.34927	207.451	154.794	206.90
1991/92	48.5563	8.97989	7.89563	0.878776	1,761.450	2.65256	0.795423	2.35418	252.121	154.138	208.67

1/ Agricultural conversion (green) rates are set at various times during the year. The conversion rates above are weighted marketing year averages where the weights are determined by the number of days each conversion rate is in effect.
2/ The 1991/92 green rates are those issued by the Commission for the start of the 1990/91 marketing year and are not a weighted average. The dairy and beef green rates went into effect on June 17, 1991. Rates for other commodities apply from the beginning their respective marketing years.

Source: Herlihy, Michael, Stephen Magiera, Richard Henry, and Kenneth Bailey. Agricultural Statistics of the European Community, 1960-85. SB-770, US Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Dec. 1988; Agra Europe, May 1991; Cap Monitor; and the Official Journal of the European Communities, various issues.

Appendix table 10--European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) guarantee expenditures, 1980-89

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 3/
	Million ECUs									
Guarantee Section 4/										
Grains 5/	1,728	1,943	1,875	2,534	1,698	2,361	3,486	4,237	4,337	3,262
Export refunds	1,219	1,224	1,106	1,593	945	1,113	1,804	3,166	2,986	2,642
Intervention	509	720	769	941	753	1,248	1,682	1,071	1,352	619
Sugar	575	768	1,242	1,316	1,632	1,805	1,726	2,036	2,082	1,980
Export refunds	286	409	744	758	1,190	1,353	1,238	1,516	1,566	1,451
Intervention	289	358	498	558	442	452	487	520	516	529
Oils and fats	687	1,025	1,214	1,621	1,752	1,803	2,632	3,827	3,917	4,138
Export refunds	4	8	13	13	9	23	32	87	89	99
Intervention	684	1,017	1,201	1,608	1,744	1,780	2,600	3,739	3,828	4,039
Dairy	4,752	3,343	3,328	4,396	5,442	5,933	5,406	5,013	5,915	4,987
Export refunds	2,746	1,886	1,521	1,327	1,943	2,028	2,155	2,258	3,014	2,869
Intervention	2,006	1,456	1,806	3,069	3,498	3,905	3,251	2,755	2,901	2,118
Meat, poultry and eggs	1,618	1,867	1,626	2,310	3,246	3,477	4,348	3,033	4,179	4,376
Export refunds	893	1,042	844	1,072	1,620	1,505	1,387	1,141	1,135	1,776
Intervention	725	825	782	1,239	1,627	1,972	2,961	1,892	3,044	2,600
Fruits and vegetables	687	641	914	1,196	1,455	1,231	986	967	708	1,019
Export refunds	41	43	60	58	59	75	77	67	65	79
Intervention	646	598	855	1,138	1,396	1,156	909	900	644	940
Other products	969	1,316	1,894	2,057	2,772	2,908	3,014	3,150	4,364	4,190
Export refunds	264	327	477	399	438	491	546	654	689	659
Intervention	705	990	1,417	1,658	2,334	2,417	2,468	2,496	3,675	3,531
Total market organization	11,016	10,903	12,093	15,431	17,996	19,517	21,598	22,262	25,503	23,951
Monetary support	299	238	313	489	376	190	482	655	570	364
Other compensation	0	0	0	0	0	136	114	259	346	314
Depreciation of stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240	1,443
Set-Aside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Guarantee Section, total 4/	11,315	11,141	12,406	15,920	18,372	19,843	22,193	23,176	27,658	26,076

'-' = none or negligible.
Totals may not add in some cases due to rounding.
1/ Expenditure charged against the 1987 budget (Jan. 1, 1987 to Oct. 31, 1987); remainder of year budgeted against 1988.
2/ Expenditure charged against the 1988 budget (Nov. 1, 1987 to Oct. 15, 1988); remainder of year budgeted against 1989.
3/ Expenditure charged against the 1989 budget (Oct. 16, 1988 to Oct. 15, 1989); remainder of year budgeted against 1990.
4/ Market support.
5/ Includes rice.

Source: EC Commission.

Appendix table 11--EC intervention stocks, 1979-90 1/

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	1,000 tons											
Common wheat	1,878	4,930	2,968	6,887	6,820	6,463	11,902	8,560	6,823	4,138	2,660	5,370
Durum wheat	143	157	309	801	737	853	986	1,023	1,530	2,336	1,231	1,140
Barley	74	1,082	848	1,681	1,673	1,636	4,651	3,793	4,326	3,572	3,211	3,700
Rye	582	517	343	299	311	441	1,108	1,148	1,055	876	1,088	1,520
Corn	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	190	23	18	780	250
Sorghum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	8	11	3	10
Sugar	--	--	--	--	--	43	--	16	--	--	--	--
Olive oil	53	74	140	181	121	167	75	283	325	408	191	70
Rapeseed	10	82	24	39	--	58	--	--	--	38	--	--
Sunflowerseed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	--	147	8	8
Leaf tobacco	--	--	--	4	4	3	7	27	3	1	8	--
Processed tobacco	--	--	--	4	11	7	4	7	20	6	3	--
Baled tobacco	28	29	39	29	15	4	4	6	5	40	66	66
Skimmed milk powder	215	231	298	605	957	773	514	847	722	14	5	340
Butter	293	147	14	139	686	973	1,018	1,297	1,058	221	32	190
Beef carcasses	203	209	146	156	301	468	589	452	484	559	127	200
Boned beef	85	105	64	61	89	127	214	220	207	164	24	120
Preserved beef	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pigmeat	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--

1/ For 1978-82 stocks as of December 31, for 1983-86 stocks as of November 30, for 1987-1990 as of September 30; EC-9 for 1978-8 EC-10 for 1981-85, and EC-12 for 1986-90.

Source: Commission of the European Communities, Commission Proposals on the Prices for Agricultural Products and Related Measures (1991/92), COM(91) 72 final, Brussels, Mar. 1, 1991 and The Agricultural Situation in the Community, various issues.

Appendix table 12--Set-aside of arable land 1988/89 - 1990/91

Member State	Premium	Land set aside 1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 1/	Total
		---------------- hectares ----------------			
Belgium	207 Less Favored Areas 269 Less Favored Areas 362 Sandy areas 518 Sandy / silty areas	339	151	250	740
Denmark	112 - 431 Depending on yield	-	-	5,500	5,500
France	195 - 312 Class I 234 - 363 Class II 286 - 416 Class III 325 - 455 Class IV 338 - 481 Class V	15,707	39,702	60,000	115,409
West Germany 2/	300 - 700 Based on land quality	165,125	57,259	71,000	293,384
Greece	150 Less Favored Areas non-irrigated 250 Less Favored Areas irrigated 180 Other areas - non-irrigated 300 Other areas - irrigated	-	2,505	NA	2,505
Ireland	242	1,141	1,627	NA	2,768
Italy	380 Less Favored Areas 400 Other hill farms 440 Plains 600 Po plain area	91,617	160,000	NA	251,617
Luxembourg	217	6	31	48	85
Netherlands	700	2,582	6,155	5,869	14,606
Portugal 3/		NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain	121 Non-irrigated Less Favored Areas 143 Other non-irrigated areas 197 Irrigated areas 257 Irrigated areas 344 Irrigated areas	34,229	12,074	NA	46,303
United Kingdom	230 Less Favored Areas existing participants 200 Other areas - existing participants 195 - 259 Less Favored areas - new participants depending on area set aside 220 - 285 Other areas - new participants depending on area set aside	51,991	48,818	30,734	131,543
Total		362,737	328,322	173,401	864,460

1/ Provisional
2/ East Germany has provisional figures of 590,000 ha set-aside for 1990/91. (This is currently under a national a national scheme, not part of the EC scheme.)
3/ Portugal is not required to implement the program until 1994.

Source: Home-Grown Cereals Authority, Vol. 17 No. 42, April 22, 1991.

Appendix table 13--Supply and use of wheat in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons							
Belgium-Luxembourg										
1987	199	5.60	1,114	331	1,565	759	400	1,489	1,889	362
1988	204	6.48	1,321	362	1,254	892	390	1,455	1,845	200
1989	220	6.72	1,478	200	1,332	1,045	410	1,315	1,725	240
1990	224	6.29	1,409	240	1,556	1,150	435	1,330	1,765	290
1991	229	6.42	1,470	290	1,515	1,175	450	1,340	1,790	310
Denmark										
1987	398	5.74	2,285	456	123	596	1,440	385	1,825	443
1988	309	6.73	2,080	443	38	705	1,150	405	1,555	301
1989	446	7.23	3,224	301	7	1,040	1,625	552	2,177	315
1990	536	7.38	3,953	315	30	1,800	1,900	298	2,198	300
1991	560	7.23	4,050	300	10	1,650	1,900	310	2,210	500
France										
1987	4,959	5.49	27,234	3,749	165	16,441	5,723	5,484	11,207	3,500
1988	4,807	6.15	29,540	3,500	350	18,843	5,770	6,237	12,007	2,540
1989	5,000	6.42	32,100	2,540	230	18,200	5,600	6,170	11,770	4,900
1990	5,180	6.51	33,700	4,900	200	17,250	7,000	6,300	13,300	8,250
1991	5,360	6.44	34,500	8,250	200	18,250	6,000	7,300	13,300	11,400
Germany										
1987	1,671	5.94	9,932	5,623	2,029	3,440	4,605	4,971	9,576	4,568
1988	1,743	6.84	11,922	4,568	2,000	4,200	5,200	5,000	10,200	4,090
1989	1,777	6.21	11,032	4,090	2,000	3,000	5,100	5,150	10,250	3,872
1990	1,671	6.61	11,053	3,872	3,000	3,000	5,100	5,338	10,438	4,487
1991	2,500	6.52	16,300	4,808	1,700	3,000	6,700	6,406	13,106	6,702
Greece										
1987	869	2.44	2,118	575	320	550	100	1,680	1,780	683
1988	880	2.61	2,300	683	270	1,200	60	1,590	1,650	403
1989	890	2.23	1,984	403	375	850	30	1,610	1,640	272
1990	880	1.91	1,680	272	450	550	120	1,500	1,620	232
1991	1,010	2.63	2,660	232	250	1,100	140	1,520	1,660	382
Ireland										
1987	57	6.54	373	30	462	104	300	366	666	95
1988	60	6.95	417	95	328	55	300	442	742	43
1989	62	7.65	474	43	320	60	265	467	732	45
1990	73	8.23	601	45	300	65	325	460	785	96
1991	80	7.50	600	96	250	65	325	457	782	99
Italy										
1987	3,087	3.04	9,381	2,450	4,271	2,591	1,600	9,261	10,861	2,650
1988	2,876	2.76	7,952	2,650	5,500	3,600	1,400	9,352	10,752	1,750
1989	2,943	2.52	7,413	1,750	5,100	2,700	1,400	9,063	10,463	1,100
1990	2,773	2.92	8,108	1,100	5,000	2,550	1,600	9,008	10,608	1,050
1991	2,700	3.11	8,400	1,050	5,100	2,650	1,250	9,200	10,450	1,450
Netherlands										
1987	111	6.93	769	251	1,700	750	550	1,261	1,811	159
1988	114	7.25	827	159	1,796	532	555	1,542	2,097	153
1989	138	7.59	1,047	153	1,514	529	420	1,580	2,000	185
1990	141	7.63	1,076	185	1,539	550	490	1,510	2,000	250
1991	140	7.50	1,050	250	1,540	500	495	1,695	2,190	150
Portugal										
1987	324	1.65	534	230	416	--	28	1,002	1,030	150
1988	294	1.34	394	150	650	--	80	1,014	1,094	100
1989	334	1.81	605	100	397	--	60	1,003	1,063	39
1990	180	1.49	268	39	800	--	55	1,002	1,057	50
1991	225	1.78	400	50	444	--	70	789	859	35
Spain										
1987	2,223	2.59	5,768	100	553	614	1,507	4,200	5,707	100
1988	2,333	2.65	6,173	100	250	350	1,873	4,000	5,873	300
1989	2,295	2.27	5,200	300	200	475	1,200	4,000	5,200	25
1990	2,006	2.34	4,700	25	1,150	400	1,300	4,100	5,400	75
1991	2,170	2.35	5,100	75	800	400	1,800	3,125	4,925	650
United Kingdom										
1987	1,994	5.99	11,940	3,330	2,165	2,520	5,710	6,180	11,890	3,025
1988	1,886	6.23	11,750	3,025	1,195	2,200	5,230	6,365	11,595	2,175
1989	2,106	6.66	14,030	2,175	800	3,700	5,480	5,950	11,430	1,875
1990	2,050	6.88	14,100	1,875	800	3,750	5,400	5,900	11,300	1,725
1991	2,020	7.08	14,300	1,725	850	3,000	5,900	5,725	11,625	2,250
Total EC-12										
1987	15,892	4.50	71,448	17,125	13,769	28,365	21,963	36,279	58,242	15,735
1988	15,506	4.82	74,676	15,735	13,631	32,577	22,008	37,402	59,410	12,055
1989	16,211	4.85	78,587	12,055	12,275	31,599	21,590	36,860	58,450	12,868
1990	15,714	5.13	80,648	12,868	14,825	31,065	23,725	36,746	60,471	16,805
1991	16,994	5.23	88,830	17,126	12,659	31,790	25,030	37,867	62,897	23,928
East Germany										
1987	748	5.40	4,040	761	452	127	2,800	1,631	4,431	695
1988	765	4.84	3,700	695	300	94	2,800	1,430	4,230	371
1989	770	4.48	3,450	371	100	50	2,300	1,550	3,850	21
1990	759	5.52	4,189	21	100	1,000	1,300	1,689	2,989	321
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 13--Supply and use of wheat in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	-------------------------------			1,000 tons	-------------------------------			
Austria										
1987	320	4.53	1,451	224	--	608	270	538	808	259
1988	292	5.34	1,560	259	--	694	378	551	929	196
1989	278	4.90	1,363	196	--	319	395	567	962	278
1990	278	5.05	1,404	278	--	450	370	562	932	300
1991	277	4.98	1,380	300	--	350	400	595	995	335
Finland										
1987	139	2.02	281	552	128	3	120	400	520	438
1988	109	2.61	285	438	125	26	157	350	507	315
1989	151	3.36	507	315	29	25	63	370	433	393
1990	180	3.48	627	393	30	40	63	323	386	624
1991	146	3.31	483	624	20	25	60	340	400	702
Norway										
1987	58	3.97	230	358	211	--	100	301	401	398
1988	44	2.98	131	398	323	--	142	324	466	386
1989	37	4.24	157	386	220	--	83	338	421	342
1990	43	5.44	234	342	195	--	100	323	423	348
1991	40	4.00	160	348	270	--	100	325	425	353
Sweden										
1987	325	4.79	1,558	318	80	589	426	617	1,043	324
1988	251	5.16	1,295	324	53	233	486	607	1,093	346
1989	285	6.14	1,750	346	49	672	426	611	1,037	436
1990	335	6.70	2,243	436	40	1,170	430	769	1,199	350
1991	257	5.82	1,495	350	40	610	350	625	975	300
Switzerland										
1987	93	4.84	450	574	277	--	200	527	727	574
1988	91	5.98	544	574	255	--	212	566	778	595
1989	94	6.48	609	595	210	--	231	565	796	618
1990	90	6.28	565	618	200	--	220	570	790	593
1991	90	6.00	540	593	200	--	220	545	765	568
Total Other Western Europe										
1987	935	4.25	3,970	2,026	696	1,200	1,116	2,383	3,499	1,993
1988	787	4.85	3,815	1,993	756	953	1,375	2,398	3,773	1,838
1989	845	5.19	4,386	1,838	508	1,016	1,198	2,451	3,649	2,067
1990	926	5.48	5,073	2,067	465	1,660	1,183	2,547	3,730	2,215
1991	810	5.01	4,058	2,215	530	985	1,130	2,430	3,560	2,258
Total Western Europe										
1987	16,827	4.48	75,418	19,151	14,465	29,565	23,079	38,662	61,741	17,728
1988	16,293	4.82	78,491	17,728	14,387	33,530	23,383	39,800	63,183	13,893
1989	17,056	4.86	82,973	13,893	12,783	32,615	22,788	39,311	62,099	14,935
1990	16,640	5.15	85,721	14,935	15,290	32,725	24,908	39,293	64,201	19,020
1991	17,804	5.22	92,888	19,341	13,189	32,775	26,160	40,297	66,457	26,186

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 14--Supply and use of corn in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons							
Belgium-Luxembourg										
1987	6	6.67	40	--	1,326	467	280	619	899	--
1988	7	7.71	54	--	1,226	209	374	697	1,071	--
1989	7	7.71	54	--	1,449	29	600	874	1,474	--
1990	8	6.25	50	--	1,165	410	400	405	805	--
1991	8	6.25	50	--	1,310	30	554	776	1,330	--
Denmark										
1987	--	--	--	12	50	--	27	26	53	9
1988	--	--	--	9	50	--	15	34	49	10
1989	--	--	--	10	40	--	10	30	40	10
1990	--	--	--	10	40	--	10	30	40	10
1991	--	--	--	10	50	--	25	25	50	10
France										
1987	1,737	7.17	12,454	2,176	222	6,395	4,549	1,711	6,260	2,197
1988	1,995	7.31	14,578	2,197	151	6,685	5,120	1,654	6,774	3,467
1989	1,910	7.02	13,400	3,467	100	8,100	5,200	1,867	7,067	1,800
1990	1,600	5.94	9,500	1,800	200	5,000	4,000	1,700	5,700	800
1991	1,900	7.37	14,000	800	100	7,000	5,200	2,500	7,700	200
Germany										
1987	194	6.27	1,217	346	1,255	157	1,183	1,074	2,257	404
1988	199	7.72	1,536	404	1,220	210	1,580	1,095	2,675	275
1989	209	7.53	1,573	275	1,330	150	1,580	1,120	2,700	328
1990	227	6.80	1,544	328	1,300	150	1,600	1,114	2,714	308
1991	290	6.38	1,850	398	1,450	200	1,950	1,050	3,000	498
Greece										
1987	245	9.39	2,300	227	275	630	1,770	130	1,900	272
1988	228	8.11	1,850	272	100	135	1,650	128	1,778	309
1989	180	9.17	1,650	309	80	150	1,650	130	1,780	109
1990	162	8.64	1,400	109	300	300	1,350	110	1,460	49
1991	195	9.74	1,900	49	300	350	1,580	110	1,690	209
Ireland										
1987	--	--	--	4	70	--	41	25	66	8
1988	--	--	--	8	63	--	57	5	62	9
1989	--	--	--	9	68	1	18	53	71	5
1990	--	--	--	5	68	--	15	53	68	5
1991	--	--	--	5	68	--	15	53	68	5
Italy										
1987	768	7.50	5,762	250	1,731	164	6,150	929	7,079	500
1988	843	7.49	6,318	500	1,010	190	6,250	938	7,188	450
1989	804	7.91	6,359	450	950	150	6,200	1,009	7,209	400
1990	768	7.64	5,864	400	800	100	5,640	1,024	6,664	300
1991	850	7.88	6,700	300	500	100	5,950	950	6,900	500
Netherlands										
1987	--	--	--	125	1,933	160	776	1,055	1,831	67
1988	--	--	--	67	1,996	43	889	1,061	1,950	70
1989	1	6.00	6	70	2,004	14	986	1,014	2,000	66
1990	1	4.00	4	66	1,835	50	800	1,005	1,805	50
1991	1	5.00	5	50	2,180	10	930	1,235	2,165	60
Portugal										
1987	220	2.82	620	272	670	--	1,251	130	1,381	181
1988	250	2.59	647	181	594	--	1,100	172	1,272	150
1989	260	2.59	674	150	540	--	1,000	207	1,207	157
1990	272	2.36	643	157	520	--	1,000	163	1,163	157
1991	270	2.39	645	157	600	--	1,070	233	1,303	99
Spain										
1987	540	6.53	3,526	--	1,855	600	3,767	650	4,417	364
1988	556	6.40	3,557	364	2,150	450	4,691	630	5,321	300
1989	510	6.08	3,100	300	1,900	160	4,160	700	4,860	280
1990	408	6.37	2,600	280	1,700	300	3,600	600	4,200	80
1991	480	6.46	3,100	80	1,500	200	3,700	700	4,400	80
United Kingdom										
1987	--	--	--	60	1,385	5	245	1,130	1,375	65
1988	--	--	--	65	1,400	10	265	1,155	1,420	35
1989	--	--	--	35	1,535	--	260	1,270	1,530	40
1990	--	--	--	40	1,250	--	250	1,000	1,250	40
1991	--	--	--	40	1,575	--	250	1,325	1,575	40
Total EC-12										
1987	3,710	6.99	25,919	3,472	10,772	8,578	20,039	7,479	27,518	4,067
1988	4,078	7.00	28,540	4,067	9,960	7,932	21,991	7,569	29,560	5,075
1989	3,881	6.91	26,816	5,075	9,996	8,754	21,664	8,274	29,938	3,195
1990	3,446	6.27	21,605	3,195	9,178	6,310	18,665	7,204	25,869	1,799
1991	3,994	7.07	28,250	1,889	9,633	7,890	21,224	8,957	30,181	1,701
East Germany										
1987	7	5.00	35	129	850	--	655	165	820	194
1988	10	5.50	55	194	1,000	--	900	149	1,049	200
1989	10	6.00	60	200	1,050	--	800	100	900	410
1990	30	2.67	80	410	--	--	NA	NA	400	90
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 14--Supply and use of corn in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	------------------------------	1,000	tons	------------------------------				
Austria										
1987	207	8.14	1,685	115	13	229	1,314	144	1,458	126
1988	200	8.50	1,700	126	13	222	1,341	150	1,491	126
1989	194	7.69	1,491	126	18	172	1,220	154	1,374	89
1990	198	7.95	1,575	89	26	39	1,394	139	1,533	118
1991	193	7.90	1,524	118	20	100	1,220	242	1,462	100
Finland										
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norway										
1987	--	--	--	3	7	--	7	--	7	3
1988	--	--	--	3	8	--	7	--	7	4
1989	--	--	--	4	8	--	7	--	7	5
1990	--	--	--	5	15	--	10	5	15	5
1991	--	--	--	5	15	--	10	5	15	5
Sweden										
1987	3	4.00	12	3	9	--	21	--	21	3
1988	3	4.00	12	3	--	--	12	--	12	3
1989	3	4.00	12	3	9	--	21	--	21	3
1990	3	4.00	12	3	5	--	17	--	17	3
1991	3	4.00	12	3	6	--	18	--	18	3
Switzerland										
1987	20	7.20	144	101	217	--	341	5	346	116
1988	25	9.48	237	116	150	--	370	8	378	125
1989	24	8.13	195	125	65	--	240	21	261	124
1990	25	8.00	200	124	--	--	230	20	250	74
1991	25	8.20	205	74	--	--	230	25	255	24
Total Other Western Europe										
1987	230	8.00	1,841	222	246	229	1,683	149	1,832	248
1988	228	8.55	1,949	248	171	222	1,730	158	1,888	258
1989	221	7.68	1,698	258	100	172	1,488	175	1,663	221
1990	226	7.91	1,787	221	46	39	1,651	164	1,815	200
1991	221	7.88	1,741	200	41	100	1,478	272	1,750	132
Total Western Europe										
1987	3,940	7.05	27,760	3,694	11,018	8,807	21,722	7,628	29,350	4,315
1988	4,306	7.08	30,489	4,315	10,131	8,154	23,721	7,727	31,448	5,333
1989	4,102	6.95	28,514	5,333	10,096	8,926	23,152	8,449	31,601	3,416
1990	3,672	6.37	23,392	3,416	9,224	6,349	20,316	7,368	27,684	1,999
1991	4,215	7.12	29,991	2,089	9,674	7,990	22,702	9,229	31,931	1,833

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 15--Supply and use of barley in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	------- 1,000 tons -------							
Belgium-Luxembourg										
1987	140	5.27	738	32	1,105	395	540	921	1,461	19
1988	137	5.85	802	19	1,128	487	500	937	1,437	25
1989	125	5.65	706	25	1,113	434	490	864	1,354	56
1990	107	5.53	592	56	1,550	725	475	913	1,388	85
1991	103	5.83	600	85	1,320	550	475	950	1,425	30
Denmark										
1987	943	4.55	4,292	561	122	813	3,214	408	3,622	540
1988	1,165	4.65	5,419	540	50	1,600	3,420	667	4,087	322
1989	988	5.02	4,959	322	50	1,030	3,275	426	3,701	600
1990	887	5.62	4,984	600	50	1,500	3,150	500	3,650	484
1991	880	5.23	4,600	484	37	950	3,200	500	3,700	471
France										
1987	1,967	5.35	10,528	1,501	107	4,390	4,576	1,689	6,265	1,481
1988	1,862	5.26	9,800	1,481	115	4,746	3,950	1,720	5,670	980
1989	1,810	5.44	9,840	980	80	4,350	3,900	1,800	5,700	850
1990	1,760	5.74	10,100	850	100	4,500	4,100	1,950	6,050	500
1991	1,750	5.77	10,100	500	100	4,300	3,900	1,900	5,800	600
Germany										
1987	1,849	4.64	8,571	2,975	1,067	1,110	6,387	2,641	9,028	2,475
1988	1,836	5.22	9,587	2,475	900	1,735	5,925	2,652	8,577	2,650
1989	1,746	5.56	9,716	2,650	555	1,050	6,400	2,800	9,200	2,671
1990	1,693	5.43	9,195	2,671	1,400	1,900	6,300	2,667	8,967	2,399
1991	2,560	5.66	14,500	3,958	500	1,750	8,600	3,266	11,866	5,342
Greece										
1987	267	2.34	626	87	196	--	670	160	830	79
1988	220	2.50	550	79	100	--	600	80	680	49
1989	225	2.22	500	49	140	--	600	40	640	49
1990	245	1.96	480	49	160	--	620	30	650	39
1991	210	2.38	500	39	150	--	620	30	650	39
Ireland										
1987	276	5.39	1,487	30	100	441	892	200	1,092	84
1988	266	5.15	1,370	84	2	362	750	247	997	97
1989	263	5.61	1,475	97	3	308	880	253	1,133	134
1990	237	5.45	1,292	134	5	200	720	361	1,081	150
1991	230	5.30	1,220	150	4	174	810	191	1,001	199
Italy										
1987	445	3.84	1,708	150	903	1	2,200	360	2,560	200
1988	450	3.47	1,561	200	888	10	2,200	339	2,539	100
1989	471	3.49	1,644	100	450	--	1,850	244	2,094	100
1990	467	3.64	1,702	100	900	--	2,200	402	2,602	100
1991	420	3.81	1,600	100	800	--	2,025	375	2,400	100
Netherlands										
1987	50	5.24	262	50	613	75	220	553	773	77
1988	63	4.79	302	77	648	50	550	260	810	167
1989	50	5.02	251	167	670	100	438	475	913	75
1990	40	5.48	219	75	700	125	550	244	794	75
1991	35	5.29	185	75	700	75	570	240	810	75
Portugal										
1987	84	1.19	100	16	65	--	110	66	176	5
1988	74	0.69	51	5	110	--	53	93	146	20
1989	125	0.70	87	20	66	--	50	106	156	17
1990	55	1.13	62	17	97	--	47	122	169	7
1991	75	0.67	50	7	105	--	76	74	150	12
Spain										
1987	4,352	2.13	9,282	750	135	1,104	7,226	1,300	8,526	537
1988	4,175	2.89	12,070	537	30	1,400	7,900	1,300	9,200	2,037
1989	4,260	2.14	9,100	2,037	30	1,200	7,867	1,300	9,167	800
1990	4,359	2.16	9,414	800	100	800	6,764	1,450	8,214	1,300
1991	4,300	2.09	9,000	1,300	50	1,000	6,600	2,000	8,600	750
United Kingdom										
1987	1,831	5.04	9,225	1,555	275	2,965	4,255	2,275	6,530	1,560
1988	1,913	4.55	8,705	1,560	300	2,900	4,050	2,320	6,370	1,295
1989	1,662	4.86	8,070	1,295	300	2,200	3,965	2,230	6,195	1,270
1990	1,529	5.23	8,000	1,270	350	2,300	3,800	2,500	6,300	1,020
1991	1,515	5.21	7,900	1,020	270	2,700	3,975	1,415	5,390	1,100
Total EC-12										
1987	12,204	3.84	46,819	7,707	4,688	11,294	30,290	10,573	40,863	7,057
1988	12,161	4.13	50,217	7,057	4,271	13,290	29,898	10,615	40,513	7,742
1989	11,725	3.95	46,348	7,742	3,457	10,672	29,715	10,538	40,253	6,622
1990	11,379	4.05	46,040	6,622	5,412	12,050	28,726	11,139	39,865	6,159
1991	12,078	4.16	50,255	7,718	4,036	11,499	30,851	10,941	41,792	8,718
East Germany										
1987	891	4.71	4,198	457	806	150	4,000	875	4,875	436
1988	874	4.35	3,798	436	1,340	100	4,378	797	5,175	299
1989	879	5.35	4,700	299	900	100	4,500	1,040	5,540	259
1990	920	5.21	4,797	259	--	1,000	2,000	497	2,497	1,559
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 15--Supply and use of barley in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	-----	-----	-----	1,000	tons	-----	-----	-----
Austria										
1987	291	4.05	1,179	116	59	85	916	276	1,192	77
1988	292	4.68	1,366	77	--	150	940	264	1,204	89
1989	292	4.87	1,422	89	3	252	929	274	1,203	59
1990	292	5.21	1,520	59	--	300	900	295	1,195	84
1991	272	5.00	1,360	84	--	200	885	277	1,162	82
Finland										
1987	583	2.24	1,306	294	--	--	1,095	310	1,405	195
1988	682	2.36	1,612	195	14	11	1,080	444	1,524	286
1989	517	3.15	1,630	286	--	49	1,150	449	1,599	268
1990	486	3.54	1,720	268	--	150	1,077	463	1,540	298
1991	480	3.27	1,570	298	--	150	1,070	370	1,440	278
Norway										
1987	176	2.98	525	202	100	--	657	68	725	102
1988	173	3.14	544	102	170	--	600	45	645	171
1989	175	3.34	585	171	75	--	634	33	667	164
1990	173	4.08	706	164	100	--	707	33	740	230
1991	175	3.26	570	230	--	--	620	30	650	150
Sweden										
1987	545	3.50	1,907	160	64	103	1,649	194	1,843	185
1988	537	3.50	1,879	185	10	51	1,725	102	1,827	196
1989	477	3.92	1,870	196	--	79	1,578	143	1,721	266
1990	461	4.60	2,122	266	--	400	1,491	197	1,688	300
1991	528	3.94	2,079	300	--	400	1,540	139	1,679	300
Switzerland										
1987	51	4.69	239	230	211	--	460	5	465	215
1988	54	5.56	300	215	164	--	439	15	454	225
1989	56	6.43	360	225	60	--	400	15	415	230
1990	55	5.82	320	230	100	--	440	10	450	200
1991	55	5.82	320	200	100	--	440	10	450	170
Total Other Western Europe										
1987	1,646	3.13	5,156	1,002	434	188	4,777	853	5,630	774
1988	1,738	3.28	5,701	774	358	212	4,784	870	5,654	967
1989	1,517	3.87	5,867	967	138	380	4,691	914	5,605	987
1990	1,467	4.35	6,388	987	200	850	4,615	998	5,613	1,112
1991	1,510	3.91	5,899	1,112	100	750	4,555	826	5,381	980
Total Western Europe										
1987	13,850	3.75	51,975	8,709	5,122	11,482	35,067	11,426	46,493	7,831
1988	13,899	4.02	55,918	7,831	4,629	13,502	34,682	11,485	46,167	8,709
1989	13,242	3.94	52,215	8,709	3,595	11,052	34,406	11,452	45,858	7,609
1990	12,846	4.08	52,428	7,609	5,612	12,900	33,341	12,137	45,478	7,271
1991	13,588	4.13	56,154	8,830	4,136	12,249	35,406	11,767	47,173	9,698

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 16--Supply and use of rye in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	------------------------------			1,000 tons			------------------------------	
Belgium-Luxembourg										
1987	13	4.31	56	--	13	2	57	10	67	--
1988	11	5.09	56	--	14	2	55	13	68	--
1989	11	5.09	56	--	13	2	54	13	67	--
1990	13	4.85	63	--	12	2	60	13	73	--
1991	13	4.92	64	--	12	2	61	13	74	--
Denmark										
1987	136	3.77	513	430	--	333	303	99	402	208
1988	81	4.52	366	208	--	100	150	124	274	200
1989	101	4.82	487	200	--	190	175	127	302	195
1990	110	4.95	544	195	--	50	175	119	294	395
1991	95	4.84	460	395	--	210	130	115	245	400
France										
1987	75	3.67	275	10	4	22	197	34	231	36
1988	75	3.47	260	36	2	33	190	40	230	35
1989	75	3.60	270	35	5	40	180	35	215	55
1990	65	3.69	240	55	--	35	180	35	215	45
1991	65	3.69	240	45	--	35	175	35	210	40
Germany										
1987	423	3.89	1,645	1,134	210	258	618	1,079	1,697	1,034
1988	390	4.19	1,634	1,034	95	123	498	1,012	1,510	1,130
1989	393	4.69	1,845	1,130	75	35	510	1,010	1,520	1,495
1990	413	4.71	1,945	1,495	200	150	550	986	1,536	1,954
1991	700	4.93	3,450	2,636	50	500	1,100	681	1,781	3,855
Greece										
1987	13	1.92	25	--	--	--	--	25	25	--
1988	15	2.07	31	--	--	--	--	26	26	5
1989	15	2.00	30	5	--	--	--	30	30	5
1990	15	2.00	30	5	--	--	--	30	30	5
1991	15	2.00	30	5	--	--	--	30	30	5
Ireland										
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy										
1987	8	2.50	20	--	3	--	18	5	23	--
1988	8	2.25	18	--	8	--	18	8	26	--
1989	8	2.63	21	--	8	--	18	11	29	--
1990	8	2.63	21	--	8	--	20	9	29	--
1991	8	2.63	21	--	6	--	19	8	27	--
Netherlands										
1987	6	4.17	25	5	35	5	5	44	49	11
1988	7	4.00	28	11	45	5	11	58	69	10
1989	7	4.71	33	10	30	12	10	45	55	6
1990	9	4.00	36	6	28	10	10	45	55	5
1991	8	4.38	35	5	30	10	--	55	55	5
Portugal										
1987	128	0.84	108	6	--	--	3	105	108	6
1988	121	0.64	77	6	--	--	7	72	79	4
1989	122	0.80	98	4	--	--	3	97	100	2
1990	98	0.79	77	2	--	--	3	74	77	2
1991	110	0.77	85	2	--	--	15	64	79	8
Spain										
1987	222	1.44	320	--	--	63	126	131	257	--
1988	222	1.61	357	--	--	25	237	95	332	--
1989	227	1.48	336	--	--	5	196	120	316	15
1990	206	1.33	274	15	--	5	185	99	284	--
1991	200	1.25	250	--	--	--	200	50	250	--
United Kingdom										
1987	7	4.57	32	--	15	--	--	47	47	--
1988	7	4.71	33	--	15	--	--	48	48	--
1989	7	5.14	36	--	15	--	--	51	51	--
1990	7	5.14	36	--	15	--	--	51	51	--
1991	7	5.71	40	--	15	--	--	55	55	--
Total EC-12										
1987	1,031	2.93	3,019	1,585	280	683	1,327	1,579	2,906	1,295
1988	937	3.05	2,860	1,295	179	288	1,166	1,496	2,662	1,384
1989	966	3.33	3,212	1,384	146	284	1,146	1,539	2,685	1,773
1990	944	3.46	3,266	1,773	263	252	1,183	1,461	2,644	2,406
1991	1,221	3.83	4,675	3,088	113	757	1,700	1,106	2,806	4,313
East Germany										
1987	655	3.49	2,283	94	10	30	1,305	1,030	2,335	22
1988	607	2.94	1,785	22	40	25	755	1,050	1,805	17
1989	620	3.34	2,070	17	10	25	1,070	970	2,040	32
1990	643	3.18	2,044	32	--	200	500	694	1,194	682
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 16--Supply and use of rye in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	----------	----------	----------	1,000	tons	----------	----------	----------
Austria										
1987	85	3.64	309	112	--	67	90	178	268	86
1988	88	4.05	356	86	--	90	110	162	272	80
1989	91	4.19	381	80	--	99	111	179	290	72
1990	93	4.26	396	72	--	120	110	170	280	68
1991	89	4.10	365	68	--	92	105	175	280	61
Finland										
1987	38	1.95	74	99	46	--	7	101	108	111
1988	26	1.88	49	111	51	--	10	109	119	92
1989	69	2.84	196	92	7	--	2	114	116	179
1990	81	3.01	244	179	--	--	2	103	105	318
1991	10	2.70	27	318	--	--	2	103	105	240
Norway										
1987	1	2.00	2	50	28	--	1	34	35	45
1988	1	1.00	1	45	33	--	--	36	36	43
1989	1	3.00	3	43	85	--	36	41	77	54
1990	1	3.00	3	54	30	--	12	35	47	40
1991	1	3.00	3	40	30	--	12	38	50	23
Sweden										
1987	40	3.43	137	99	75	17	80	114	194	100
1988	36	3.56	128	100	50	20	49	123	172	86
1989	68	4.69	319	86	5	83	88	107	195	132
1990	71	4.72	335	132	--	135	89	133	222	110
1991	40	4.25	170	110	--	30	25	115	140	110
Switzerland										
1987	4	4.75	19	20	21	--	21	16	37	23
1988	4	4.50	18	23	10	--	10	19	29	22
1989	4	5.50	22	22	10	--	12	18	30	24
1990	4	5.00	20	24	20	--	20	20	40	24
1991	4	5.00	20	24	20	--	20	20	40	24
Total Other Western Europe										
1987	168	3.22	541	380	170	84	199	443	642	365
1988	155	3.56	552	365	144	110	179	449	628	323
1989	233	3.95	921	323	107	182	249	459	708	461
1990	250	3.99	998	461	50	255	233	461	694	560
1991	144	4.06	585	560	50	122	164	451	615	458
Total Western Europe										
1987	1,199	2.97	3,560	1,965	450	767	1,526	2,022	3,548	1,660
1988	1,092	3.12	3,412	1,660	323	398	1,345	1,945	3,290	1,707
1989	1,199	3.45	4,133	1,707	253	466	1,395	1,998	3,393	2,234
1990	1,194	3.57	4,264	2,234	313	507	1,416	1,922	3,338	2,966
1991	1,365	3.85	5,260	3,648	163	879	1,864	1,557	3,421	4,771

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 17--Supply and use of coarse grains in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons							
Belgium-Luxembourg										
1987	180	5.09	916	33	2,689	946	1,115	1,557	2,672	20
1988	177	5.69	1,008	20	2,547	726	1,166	1,657	2,823	26
1989	163	5.39	879	26	2,726	488	1,326	1,760	3,086	57
1990	142	5.33	757	57	2,872	1,164	1,108	1,328	2,436	86
1991	138	5.56	767	86	2,774	590	1,258	1,748	3,006	31
Denmark										
1987	1,100	4.46	4,907	1,025	189	1,146	3,624	571	4,195	780
1988	1,292	4.64	5,994	780	110	1,720	3,741	871	4,612	552
1989	1,119	4.98	5,578	552	100	1,230	3,556	614	4,170	830
1990	1,020	5.55	5,657	830	100	1,560	3,417	700	4,117	910
1991	1,003	5.17	5,187	910	92	1,161	3,451	673	4,124	904
France										
1987	4,303	5.91	25,445	3,772	358	11,033	11,265	3,475	14,740	3,802
1988	4,353	6.05	26,340	3,802	310	11,778	10,626	3,457	14,083	4,591
1989	4,260	5.95	25,360	4,591	195	12,852	10,716	3,733	14,449	2,845
1990	3,860	5.59	21,570	2,845	314	9,882	9,699	3,707	13,406	1,441
1991	4,130	6.32	26,095	1,441	230	11,657	10,708	4,475	15,183	926
Germany										
1987	3,025	4.57	13,839	4,864	2,737	1,548	10,461	5,111	15,572	4,320
1988	3,001	5.06	15,191	4,320	2,397	2,128	10,180	5,072	15,252	4,528
1989	2,863	5.27	15,080	4,528	2,140	1,265	10,250	5,282	15,532	4,951
1990	2,672	5.32	14,219	4,951	3,060	2,230	10,310	4,559	14,869	5,131
1991	4,108	5.42	22,250	7,497	2,180	2,480	13,410	5,856	19,266	10,181
Greece										
1987	565	5.33	3,013	324	471	630	2,504	320	2,824	354
1988	503	4.98	2,504	354	200	135	2,305	250	2,555	368
1989	460	4.87	2,242	368	220	150	2,295	217	2,512	168
1990	462	4.27	1,972	168	460	300	2,015	187	2,202	98
1991	460	5.43	2,500	98	450	350	2,245	195	2,440	258
Ireland										
1987	296	5.36	1,587	39	171	453	1,014	230	1,244	100
1988	286	5.13	1,468	100	65	372	884	255	1,139	122
1989	282	5.60	1,578	122	71	329	968	330	1,298	144
1990	256	5.50	1,408	144	73	220	815	428	1,243	162
1991	249	5.33	1,328	162	72	192	891	268	1,159	211
Italy										
1987	1,411	5.62	7,931	440	2,916	165	9,058	1,324	10,382	740
1988	1,491	5.63	8,387	740	2,129	200	9,152	1,314	10,466	590
1989	1,474	5.74	8,459	590	1,688	150	8,713	1,334	10,047	540
1990	1,425	5.62	8,007	540	1,928	100	8,440	1,485	9,925	450
1991	1,453	6.02	8,741	450	1,436	100	8,514	1,373	9,887	640
Netherlands										
1987	65	5.14	334	211	2,734	270	1,126	1,704	2,830	179
1988	83	4.70	390	179	2,801	137	1,520	1,439	2,959	274
1989	66	4.88	322	274	2,795	149	1,490	1,588	3,078	164
1990	53	5.19	275	164	2,675	205	1,415	1,349	2,764	145
1991	49	5.10	250	145	3,025	115	1,560	1,585	3,145	160
Portugal										
1987	629	1.56	983	325	735	--	1,533	311	1,844	199
1988	612	1.40	856	199	713	--	1,245	347	1,592	176
1989	695	1.42	989	176	610	--	1,173	420	1,593	182
1990	533	1.58	844	182	621	--	1,115	364	1,479	168
1991	615	1.45	890	168	705	--	1,271	363	1,634	129
Spain										
1987	5,489	2.50	13,711	750	2,330	1,771	11,678	2,141	13,819	1,201
1988	5,314	3.13	16,628	1,201	2,505	1,905	13,785	2,107	15,892	2,537
1989	5,367	2.45	13,125	2,537	2,175	1,395	13,150	2,197	15,347	1,095
1990	5,386	2.41	12,999	1,095	2,060	1,115	11,336	2,323	13,659	1,380
1991	5,422	2.40	13,015	1,380	1,810	1,210	11,373	2,792	14,165	830
United Kingdom										
1987	1,943	5.01	9,733	1,670	1,687	2,975	4,788	3,657	8,445	1,670
1988	2,045	4.55	9,303	1,670	1,725	2,920	4,620	3,773	8,393	1,385
1989	1,793	4.83	8,656	1,385	1,860	2,210	4,540	3,786	8,326	1,365
1990	1,647	5.23	8,606	1,365	1,625	2,310	4,360	3,816	8,176	1,110
1991	1,632	5.18	8,460	1,110	1,875	2,715	4,545	2,995	7,540	1,190
Total EC-12										
1987	19,006	4.34	82,399	13,453	17,017	20,937	58,166	20,401	78,567	13,365
1988	19,157	4.60	88,069	13,365	15,502	22,021	59,224	20,542	79,766	15,149
1989	18,542	4.44	82,268	15,149	14,580	20,218	58,177	21,261	79,438	12,341
1990	17,456	4.37	76,314	12,341	15,788	19,086	54,030	20,246	74,276	11,081
1991	19,259	4.65	89,483	13,447	14,649	20,570	59,226	22,323	81,549	15,460
East Germany										
1987	1,720	4.19	7,203	697	1,696	260	6,510	2,147	8,657	679
1988	1,657	3.74	6,195	679	2,430	240	6,510	2,034	8,544	520
1989	1,670	4.40	7,356	520	2,010	225	6,736	2,204	8,940	721
1990	1,748	4.34	7,581	721	60	1,300	3,460	1,236	4,696	2,366
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 17--Supply and use of coarse grains in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons							
Austria										
1987	678	5.18	3,514	371	79	381	2,645	622	3,267	316
1988	673	5.64	3,798	316	17	475	2,709	616	3,325	331
1989	669	5.45	3,646	331	28	555	2,563	637	3,200	250
1990	670	5.73	3,839	250	30	498	2,703	634	3,337	284
1991	638	5.61	3,580	284	24	392	2,508	724	3,232	264
Finland										
1987	996	2.22	2,208	531	46	--	1,779	522	2,301	484
1988	1,106	2.30	2,541	484	65	68	1,768	676	2,444	578
1989	1,042	3.16	3,293	578	7	546	2,055	679	2,734	598
1990	1,043	3.51	3,666	598	--	667	1,812	662	2,474	1,123
1991	913	3.23	2,947	1,123	--	650	1,802	573	2,375	1,045
Norway										
1987	302	3.34	1,009	349	135	--	1,037	205	1,242	251
1988	302	3.08	930	251	241	--	996	104	1,100	322
1989	311	3.25	1,010	322	243	--	1,099	96	1,195	380
1990	305	4.29	1,307	380	145	--	1,160	97	1,257	575
1991	307	3.57	1,095	575	45	--	1,073	97	1,170	545
Sweden										
1987	1,029	3.52	3,621	363	148	340	2,950	447	3,397	395
1988	1,040	3.32	3,450	395	60	338	2,813	353	3,166	401
1989	991	3.79	3,752	401	14	509	2,781	396	3,177	481
1990	927	4.50	4,173	481	5	935	2,700	499	3,199	525
1991	1,022	3.89	3,975	525	6	880	2,705	396	3,101	525
Switzerland										
1987	83	5.64	468	482	559	--	990	33	1,023	486
1988	99	6.37	631	486	424	--	989	47	1,036	505
1989	102	6.52	665	505	200	--	805	61	866	504
1990	99	6.29	623	504	200	--	848	50	898	429
1991	101	6.17	623	429	200	--	848	50	898	354
Total Other Western Europe										
1987	3,088	3.50	10,820	2,096	967	721	9,401	1,829	11,230	1,932
1988	3,220	3.52	11,350	1,932	807	881	9,275	1,796	11,071	2,137
1989	3,115	3.97	12,366	2,137	492	1,610	9,303	1,869	11,172	2,213
1990	3,044	4.47	13,608	2,213	380	2,100	9,223	1,942	11,165	2,936
1991	2,981	4.10	12,220	2,936	275	1,922	8,936	1,840	10,776	2,733
Total Western Europe										
1987	22,094	4.22	93,219	15,549	17,984	21,658	67,567	22,230	89,797	15,297
1988	22,377	4.44	99,419	15,297	16,309	22,902	68,499	22,338	90,837	17,286
1989	21,657	4.37	94,634	17,286	15,072	21,828	67,480	23,130	90,610	14,554
1990	20,500	4.39	89,922	14,554	16,168	21,186	63,253	22,188	85,441	14,017
1991	22,240	4.57	101,703	16,383	14,924	22,492	68,162	24,163	92,325	18,193

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 18--Supply and use of total grains in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons							
Belgium-Luxembourg										
1987	379	5.36	2,030	364	4,418	1,820	1,515	3,095	4,610	382
1988	381	6.11	2,329	382	3,961	1,726	1,556	3,164	4,720	226
1989	383	6.15	2,357	226	4,223	1,644	1,736	3,129	4,865	297
1990	366	5.92	2,166	297	4,597	2,428	1,543	2,713	4,256	376
1991	367	6.10	2,237	376	4,454	1,870	1,708	3,148	4,856	341
Denmark										
1987	1,498	4.80	7,192	1,481	327	1,742	5,064	971	6,035	1,223
1988	1,601	5.04	8,074	1,223	168	2,425	4,891	1,296	6,187	853
1989	1,565	5.62	8,802	853	125	2,270	5,181	1,184	6,365	1,145
1990	1,556	6.18	9,610	1,145	150	3,360	5,317	1,018	6,335	1,210
1991	1,563	5.91	9,237	1,210	122	2,811	5,351	1,003	6,354	1,404
France										
1987	9,274	5.68	52,717	7,539	721	27,492	16,988	9,166	26,154	7,331
1988	9,174	6.10	55,928	7,331	850	30,666	16,396	9,887	26,283	7,160
1989	9,277	6.20	57,523	7,160	651	31,107	16,316	10,115	26,431	7,796
1990	9,059	6.11	55,345	7,796	704	27,157	16,699	10,220	26,919	9,769
1991	9,510	6.38	60,673	9,769	630	29,972	16,708	11,995	28,703	12,397
Germany										
1987	4,696	5.06	23,771	10,572	4,951	5,020	15,066	10,236	25,302	8,972
1988	4,744	5.72	27,113	8,972	4,579	6,360	15,380	10,223	25,603	8,701
1989	4,640	5.63	26,112	8,701	4,325	4,300	15,350	10,585	25,935	8,903
1990	4,343	5.82	25,272	8,903	6,260	5,245	15,410	10,057	25,467	9,723
1991	6,608	5.83	38,550	12,416	4,105	5,515	20,110	12,543	32,653	16,903
Greece										
1987	1,452	3.58	5,204	909	797	1,205	2,604	2,053	4,657	1,048
1988	1,404	3.47	4,876	1,048	476	1,355	2,365	1,891	4,256	789
1989	1,366	3.14	4,294	789	600	1,025	2,325	1,878	4,203	455
1990	1,358	2.73	3,712	455	915	875	2,135	1,724	3,859	348
1991	1,487	3.51	5,223	348	705	1,470	2,385	1,758	4,143	663
Ireland										
1987	353	5.55	1,960	69	638	557	1,314	601	1,915	195
1988	346	5.45	1,885	195	398	427	1,184	702	1,886	165
1989	344	5.97	2,052	165	396	389	1,233	802	2,035	189
1990	329	6.11	2,009	189	378	285	1,140	893	2,033	258
1991	329	5.86	1,928	258	327	257	1,216	730	1,946	310
Italy										
1987	4,689	3.85	18,058	3,023	7,283	3,297	10,658	10,925	21,583	3,484
1988	4,566	3.74	17,089	3,484	7,669	4,243	10,552	11,001	21,553	2,446
1989	4,623	3.63	16,793	2,446	6,792	3,345	10,113	10,737	20,850	1,836
1990	4,412	3.87	17,078	1,836	6,933	3,300	10,040	10,838	20,878	1,669
1991	4,363	4.13	18,011	1,669	6,541	3,350	9,764	10,923	20,687	2,184
Netherlands										
1987	176	6.27	1,103	485	4,577	1,098	1,676	3,027	4,703	364
1988	197	6.18	1,217	364	4,747	769	2,075	3,041	5,116	443
1989	204	6.71	1,369	443	4,454	754	1,910	3,232	5,142	370
1990	194	6.96	1,351	370	4,359	830	1,905	2,926	4,831	419
1991	189	6.88	1,300	419	4,710	690	2,055	3,350	5,405	334
Portugal										
1987	985	1.64	1,611	597	1,234	--	1,561	1,474	3,035	407
1988	939	1.43	1,345	407	1,435	2	1,325	1,521	2,846	339
1989	1,062	1.59	1,690	339	1,095	16	1,233	1,587	2,820	288
1990	746	1.62	1,211	288	1,471	4	1,170	1,527	2,697	269
1991	873	1.59	1,386	269	1,209	19	1,341	1,311	2,652	193
Spain										
1987	7,788	2.54	19,817	924	2,952	2,476	13,185	6,616	19,801	1,416
1988	7,727	3.00	23,150	1,416	2,855	2,435	15,658	6,382	22,040	2,946
1989	7,721	2.40	18,563	2,946	2,495	2,006	14,350	6,469	20,819	1,179
1990	7,482	2.42	18,097	1,179	3,270	1,688	12,636	6,707	19,343	1,515
1991	7,687	2.41	18,535	1,515	2,690	1,838	13,173	6,189	19,362	1,540
United Kingdom										
1987	3,937	5.50	21,673	5,000	4,064	5,506	10,498	10,038	20,536	4,695
1988	3,931	5.36	21,053	4,695	3,155	5,130	9,850	10,363	20,213	3,560
1989	3,899	5.82	22,686	3,560	2,900	5,920	10,020	9,966	19,986	3,240
1990	3,697	6.14	22,706	3,240	2,675	6,070	9,760	9,956	19,716	2,835
1991	3,652	6.23	22,760	2,835	2,950	5,740	10,445	8,920	19,365	3,440
Total EC-12										
1987	35,227	4.40	155,136	30,963	31,962	50,213	80,129	58,202	138,331	29,517
1988	35,010	4.69	164,059	29,517	30,293	55,538	81,232	59,471	140,703	27,628
1989	35,084	4.62	162,241	27,628	28,056	52,776	79,767	59,684	139,451	25,698
1990	33,542	4.73	158,557	25,698	31,712	51,242	77,755	58,579	136,334	28,391
1991	36,628	4.91	179,840	31,084	28,443	53,532	84,256	61,870	146,126	39,709
East Germany										
1987	2,468	4.56	11,243	1,470	2,180	387	9,310	3,808	13,118	1,390
1988	2,422	4.09	9,895	1,390	2,756	334	9,310	3,495	12,805	902
1989	2,440	4.43	10,806	902	2,136	275	9,036	3,784	12,820	749
1990	2,507	4.69	11,770	749	190	2,300	4,760	2,956	7,716	2,693
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 18--Supply and use of total grains in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Feed use	Non-feed use	Total consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons							
Austria										
1987	998	4.97	4,965	595	136	989	2,915	1,217	4,132	575
1988	965	5.55	5,358	575	77	1,169	3,087	1,227	4,314	527
1989	947	5.29	5,009	527	85	874	2,958	1,261	4,219	528
1990	948	5.53	5,243	528	98	949	3,073	1,263	4,336	584
1991	915	5.42	4,960	584	84	742	2,908	1,379	4,287	599
Finland										
1987	1,135	2.19	2,489	1,083	195	3	1,899	943	2,842	922
1988	1,215	2.33	2,826	922	210	94	1,925	1,046	2,971	893
1989	1,193	3.19	3,800	893	56	571	2,118	1,069	3,187	991
1990	1,223	3.51	4,293	991	50	707	1,875	1,005	2,880	1,747
1991	1,059	3.24	3,430	1,747	40	675	1,862	933	2,795	1,747
Norway										
1987	360	3.44	1,239	707	356	--	1,137	516	1,653	649
1988	346	3.07	1,061	649	574	--	1,138	438	1,576	708
1989	348	3.35	1,167	708	473	--	1,182	444	1,626	722
1990	348	4.43	1,541	722	350	--	1,260	430	1,690	923
1991	347	3.62	1,255	923	325	--	1,173	432	1,605	898
Sweden										
1987	1,354	3.82	5,179	686	259	929	3,376	1,096	4,472	723
1988	1,291	3.68	4,745	723	143	571	3,299	992	4,291	749
1989	1,276	4.31	5,502	749	98	1,181	3,207	1,041	4,248	920
1990	1,262	5.08	6,416	920	80	2,105	3,130	1,302	4,432	879
1991	1,279	4.28	5,470	879	86	1,490	3,055	1,061	4,116	829
Switzerland										
1987	176	5.22	918	1,067	862	--	1,190	592	1,782	1,065
1988	190	6.18	1,175	1,065	733	--	1,201	646	1,847	1,126
1989	196	6.50	1,274	1,126	440	--	1,036	666	1,702	1,138
1990	189	6.29	1,188	1,138	450	--	1,068	670	1,738	1,038
1991	191	6.09	1,163	1,038	445	--	1,068	645	1,713	933
Total Other Western Europe										
1987	4,023	3.68	14,790	4,138	1,808	1,921	10,517	4,364	14,881	3,934
1988	4,007	3.78	15,165	3,934	1,737	1,834	10,650	4,349	14,999	4,003
1989	3,960	4.23	16,752	4,003	1,152	2,626	10,501	4,481	14,982	4,299
1990	3,970	4.71	18,681	4,299	1,028	3,761	10,406	4,670	15,076	5,171
1991	3,791	4.29	16,278	5,171	980	2,907	10,066	4,450	14,516	5,006
Total Western Europe										
1987	39,250	4.33	169,926	35,101	33,770	52,134	90,646	62,566	153,212	33,451
1988	39,017	4.59	179,224	33,451	32,030	57,372	91,882	63,820	155,702	31,631
1989	39,044	4.58	178,993	31,631	29,208	55,402	90,268	64,165	154,433	29,997
1990	37,512	4.72	177,238	29,997	32,740	55,003	88,161	63,249	151,410	33,562
1991	40,419	4.85	196,118	36,255	29,423	56,439	94,322	66,320	160,642	44,715

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 19--Supply and use of rapeseed in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total use	Amount crushed	Food use	Feed, seed & waste	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons								
Belgium-Luxembourg											
1987	5	3.00	15	38	553	8	565	524	--	41	33
1988	4	3.25	13	33	576	7	572	552	--	20	43
1989	5	3.00	15	43	639	7	655	640	--	15	35
1990	7	3.14	22	35	723	10	735	720	--	15	35
1991	7	3.14	22	35	788	10	800	785	--	15	35
Denmark											
1987	250	2.22	556	--	1	258	299	196	--	103	--
1988	199	2.53	504	--	23	197	330	255	--	75	--
1989	231	2.84	655	--	--	257	398	289	--	109	--
1990	270	2.94	793	--	1	425	369	300	--	69	--
1991	295	2.88	850	--	--	510	340	240	--	100	--
France											
1987	740	3.57	2,645	11	13	1,538	1,061	1,034	--	27	70
1988	869	2.65	2,302	70	2	1,263	1,034	1,013	--	21	77
1989	633	2.76	1,748	77	63	770	1,076	1,003	--	73	42
1990	688	2.81	1,930	42	86	950	1,066	950	--	116	42
1991	686	2.90	1,989	42	80	930	1,140	1,000	--	140	41
Germany											
1987	428	2.96	1,265	65	1,310	232	2,305	2,270	--	35	103
1988	385	3.16	1,216	103	1,224	192	2,313	2,305	--	8	38
1989	429	3.38	1,450	38	929	270	2,110	2,100	--	10	37
1990	573	3.01	1,726	37	790	200	2,313	2,286	--	27	40
1991	925	2.99	2,765	80	715	450	3,020	2,950	--	70	150
Greece											
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland											
1987	4	2.25	9	--	6	10	5	5	--	--	--
1988	4	2.25	9	--	6	10	5	5	--	--	--
1989	4	2.25	9	--	6	10	5	5	--	--	--
1990	5	2.00	10	--	5	10	5	5	--	--	--
1991	5	2.00	10	--	5	10	5	5	--	--	--
Italy											
1987	28	2.43	68	--	7	--	75	75	--	--	--
1988	23	2.22	51	--	22	--	73	73	--	--	--
1989	16	2.50	40	--	20	--	60	60	--	--	--
1990	17	2.59	44	--	16	--	60	60	--	--	--
1991	16	2.69	43	--	15	--	58	58	--	--	--
Netherlands											
1987	10	3.10	31	78	380	28	449	323	1	125	12
1988	7	3.43	24	12	432	27	410	351	--	59	31
1989	6	3.83	23	31	365	19	374	345	--	29	26
1990	8	3.25	26	26	398	20	410	350	--	60	20
1991	7	3.57	25	20	425	25	425	350	--	75	20
Portugal											
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain											
1987	8	1.25	10	--	1	--	11	9	--	2	--
1988	9	1.22	11	--	2	--	13	11	--	2	--
1989	12	1.50	18	--	3	--	21	18	--	3	--
1990	24	1.25	30	--	--	--	30	25	--	5	--
1991	12	1.50	18	--	2	--	20	18	--	2	--
United Kingdom											
1987	388	3.49	1,353	--	86	191	1,118	1,103	--	15	130
1988	340	3.06	1,040	130	99	94	1,103	1,083	--	20	72
1989	323	2.95	953	72	195	80	1,100	1,050	--	50	40
1990	390	3.08	1,200	40	160	190	1,210	1,160	--	50	--
1991	430	3.14	1,350	--	100	100	1,330	1,300	--	30	20
Total EC-12											
1987	1,861	3.20	5,952	192	2,357	2,265	5,888	5,539	1	348	348
1988	1,840	2.81	5,170	348	2,386	1,790	5,853	5,648	--	205	261
1989	1,659	2.96	4,911	261	2,220	1,413	5,799	5,510	--	289	180
1990	1,982	2.92	5,781	180	2,179	1,805	6,198	5,856	--	342	137
1991	2,383	2.97	7,072	177	2,130	2,035	7,138	6,706	--	432	266
East Germany											
1987	145	2.76	400	27	10	45	365	348	--	17	27
1988	147	2.88	424	27	11	45	374	350	--	24	43
1989	147	2.93	430	43	--	34	399	374	--	25	40
1990	152	2.81	427	40	10	70	367	342	--	25	40
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 19--Supply and use of rapeseed in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total use	Amount crushed	Food use	Feed, seed & waste	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,000 tons	----------	----------	----------	----------
Austria											
1987	23	2.83	65	--	--	63	2	2	--	--	--
1988	32	2.72	87	--	--	34	53	53	--	--	--
1989	35	2.74	96	--	--	2	94	94	--	--	--
1990	41	2.07	85	--	--	--	85	85	--	--	--
1991	50	2.50	125	--	--	--	125	125	--	--	--
Finland											
1987	81	1.11	90	15	--	--	98	98	--	--	7
1988	86	1.44	124	7	--	--	128	128	--	--	3
1989	74	1.62	120	3	10	--	130	130	--	--	6
1990	65	1.91	124	6	10	--	130	130	--	--	10
1991	59	1.90	112	10	5	--	122	122	--	--	5
Norway											
1987	7	1.29	9	14	9	--	23	--	--	23	9
1988	7	1.29	9	9	10	--	19	--	--	19	9
1989	7	1.29	9	9	9	--	14	--	--	14	13
1990	7	1.29	9	13	5	--	14	--	--	14	13
1991	7	1.29	9	13	4	--	14	--	--	14	12
Sweden											
1987	164	1.52	250	14	14	5	257	251	--	6	16
1988	146	1.71	249	16	12	7	256	248	--	8	14
1989	175	2.11	370	14	--	48	316	297	--	19	20
1990	163	2.25	367	20	--	99	268	260	--	8	20
1991	156	2.13	332	20	--	64	268	260	--	8	20
Switzerland											
1987	17	2.94	50	--	--	--	50	49	--	1	--
1988	17	2.94	50	--	--	--	50	49	--	1	--
1989	17	3.18	54	--	--	--	54	53	--	1	--
1990	17	2.53	43	--	--	--	43	42	--	1	--
1991	17	2.94	50	--	--	--	50	49	--	1	--
Total Other Western Europe											
1987	292	1.59	464	43	23	68	430	400	--	30	32
1988	288	1.80	519	32	22	41	506	478	--	28	26
1989	308	2.11	649	26	19	50	608	574	--	34	39
1990	293	2.14	628	39	15	99	540	517	--	23	43
1991	289	2.17	628	43	9	64	579	556	--	23	37
Total Western Europe											
1987	2,153	2.98	6,416	235	2,380	2,333	6,318	5,939	1	378	380
1988	2,128	2.67	5,689	380	2,408	1,831	6,359	6,126	--	233	287
1989	1,967	2.83	5,560	287	2,239	1,463	6,407	6,084	--	323	219
1990	2,275	2.82	6,409	219	2,194	1,904	6,738	6,373	--	365	180
1991	2,672	2.88	7,700	220	2,139	2,099	7,717	7,262	--	455	303

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 20--Supply and use of sunflowerseed in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total use	Amount crushed	Food use	Feed,seed & waste	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,000 tons	----------	----------	----------	----------
Belgium-Luxembourg											
1987	--	--	--	58	339	2	365	297	--	68	30
1988	--	--	--	30	267	1	262	252	--	10	34
1989	--	--	--	34	209	1	215	210	--	5	27
1990	--	--	--	27	200	2	205	200	--	5	20
1991	--	--	--	20	150	2	158	153	--	5	10
Denmark											
1987	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--
France											
1987	965	2.60	2,508	37	16	1,520	873	796	--	77	168
1988	951	2.46	2,335	168	4	1,388	1,056	967	--	89	63
1989	907	2.34	2,125	63	10	1,136	1,040	982	--	58	22
1990	1,135	2.09	2,370	22	35	1,095	1,310	1,250	--	60	22
1991	1,023	2.15	2,200	22	10	900	1,310	1,250	--	60	22
Germany											
1987	8	3.00	24	11	577	3	599	567	11	21	10
1988	10	3.00	30	10	394	8	416	365	20	31	10
1989	14	3.21	45	10	330	10	365	315	20	30	10
1990	18	3.06	55	10	350	10	395	345	20	30	10
1991	30	3.00	90	12	300	10	380	328	27	25	15
Greece											
1987	90	1.61	145	26	15	40	95	90	5	--	51
1988	42	1.79	75	51	20	--	101	95	5	1	45
1989	26	2.04	53	45	20	5	71	70	--	1	42
1990	18	1.61	29	42	4	--	65	60	4	1	10
1991	15	2.40	36	10	20	--	64	60	3	1	2
Ireland											
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy											
1987	200	2.25	450	10	31	--	461	457	4	--	30
1988	165	2.21	365	30	105	--	465	460	5	--	35
1989	134	2.54	340	35	150	--	470	464	6	--	55
1990	146	2.06	301	55	160	--	476	469	7	--	40
1991	125	2.20	275	40	125	--	425	418	7	--	15
Netherlands											
1987	--	--	--	12	402	5	399	398	1	--	10
1988	--	--	--	10	371	5	358	358	--	--	18
1989	--	--	--	18	421	3	406	406	--	--	30
1990	--	--	--	30	370	5	375	370	5	--	20
1991	--	--	--	20	350	5	340	335	5	--	25
Portugal											
1987	43	0.65	28	15	191	--	226	226	--	--	8
1988	75	0.77	58	8	194	--	253	253	--	--	7
1989	66	0.68	45	7	230	--	265	265	--	--	17
1990	50	0.68	34	17	231	--	270	270	--	--	12
1991	60	0.83	50	12	200	--	243	243	--	--	19
Spain											
1987	994	1.01	1,006	--	16	64	958	920	30	8	--
1988	921	1.22	1,123	--	98	--	1,221	1,174	38	9	--
1989	977	0.95	929	--	71	11	989	939	40	10	--
1990	1,180	1.10	1,300	--	25	110	1,215	1,160	40	15	--
1991	1,000	1.10	1,100	--	25	30	1,095	1,055	35	5	--
United Kingdom											
1987	--	--	--	18	89	--	87	87	--	--	20
1988	--	--	--	20	99	--	92	92	--	--	27
1989	--	--	--	27	64	--	80	80	--	--	11
1990	--	--	--	11	64	--	70	70	--	--	5
1991	--	--	--	5	60	--	60	60	--	--	5
Total EC-12											
1987	2,300	1.81	4,161	187	1,677	1,634	4,064	3,838	52	174	327
1988	2,164	1.84	3,986	327	1,553	1,402	4,225	4,016	69	140	239
1989	2,124	1.67	3,537	239	1,506	1,166	3,902	3,731	67	104	214
1990	2,547	1.61	4,089	214	1,440	1,222	4,382	4,194	77	111	139
1991	2,253	1.66	3,751	141	1,241	947	4,076	3,902	78	96	113
East Germany											
1987	--	--	--	8	26	--	26	25	--	1	8
1988	--	--	--	8	24	--	25	21	--	4	7
1989	--	--	--	7	22	--	22	18	--	4	7
1990	--	--	--	7	7	--	12	8	--	4	2
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 20--Supply and use of sunflowerseed in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total use	Amount crushed	Food use	Feed,seed & waste	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons								
Austria											
1987	11	3.18	35	--	7	34	8	--	--	8	--
1988	21	2.67	56	--	5	51	10	--	--	10	--
1989	25	2.92	73	--	10	69	14	--	--	14	--
1990	22	2.41	53	--	5	--	58	48	--	10	--
1991	26	2.50	65	--	8	--	73	63	--	10	--
Finland											
1987	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	2	--	1	--
1988	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	2	--	1	--
1989	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	2	--	1	--
1990	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	2	--	1	--
1991	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	2	--	1	--
Norway											
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden											
1987	--	--	--	--	6	--	6	--	6	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	6	--	6	--	6	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	6	--	6	--	6	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	6	--	6	--	6	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	6	--	6	--	6	--	--
Switzerland											
1987	--	--	--	--	12	--	12	12	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	12	--	12	12	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	12	--	12	12	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	12	--	12	12	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	12	--	12	12	--	--	--
Total Other Western Europe											
1987	11	3.18	35	--	28	34	29	14	6	9	--
1988	21	2.67	56	--	26	51	31	14	6	11	--
1989	25	2.92	73	--	31	69	35	14	6	15	--
1990	22	2.41	53	--	26	--	79	62	6	11	--
1991	26	2.50	65	--	29	--	94	77	6	11	--
Total Western Europe											
1987	2,311	1.82	4,196	187	1,705	1,668	4,093	3,852	58	183	327
1988	2,185	1.85	4,042	327	1,579	1,453	4,256	4,030	75	151	239
1989	2,149	1.68	3,610	239	1,537	1,235	3,937	3,745	73	119	214
1990	2,569	1.61	4,142	214	1,466	1,222	4,461	4,256	83	122	139
1991	2,279	1.67	3,816	141	1,270	947	4,170	3,979	84	107	113

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 21--Supply and use of soybeans in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total use	Amount crushed	Food use	Feed, seed & waste	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons								
Belgium-Luxembourg											
1987	--	--	--	99	1,347	48	1,296	1,246	--	50	102
1988	--	--	--	102	1,104	22	1,119	1,095	--	24	65
1989	--	--	--	65	1,142	27	1,144	1,104	15	25	36
1990	--	--	--	36	1,105	30	1,051	975	16	60	60
1991	--	--	--	60	1,105	30	1,075	1,000	15	60	60
Denmark											
1987	--	--	--	15	67	1	66	60	--	6	15
1988	--	--	--	15	59	1	58	55	--	3	15
1989	--	--	--	15	73	--	68	55	--	13	20
1990	--	--	--	20	45	--	50	45	--	5	15
1991	--	--	--	15	45	--	45	40	--	5	15
France											
1987	79	2.35	186	48	490	34	654	423	3	228	36
1988	92	2.48	228	36	244	37	450	255	5	190	21
1989	135	2.22	300	21	368	28	652	280	5	367	9
1990	116	2.11	245	9	365	11	598	180	4	414	10
1991	85	2.20	187	10	470	5	655	220	5	430	7
Germany											
1987	--	--	--	75	3,024	4	3,020	2,938	30	52	75
1988	--	--	--	75	2,494	4	2,475	2,360	31	84	90
1989	2	2.50	5	90	2,661	8	2,668	2,550	35	83	80
1990	2	2.50	5	80	2,685	5	2,685	2,550	35	100	80
1991	--	--	--	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greece											
1987	2	2.00	4	36	300	--	285	285	--	--	55
1988	3	2.00	6	55	240	--	280	280	--	--	21
1989	8	3.25	26	21	275	--	287	287	--	--	35
1990	7	3.14	22	35	302	--	309	309	--	--	50
1991	6	4.17	25	50	315	--	335	335	--	--	55
Ireland											
1987	--	--	--	--	8	1	7	5	--	2	--
1988	--	--	--	--	9	1	8	6	--	2	--
1989	--	--	--	--	9	1	8	6	--	2	--
1990	--	--	--	--	9	1	8	6	--	2	--
1991	--	--	--	--	9	--	9	7	--	2	--
Italy											
1987	481	3.30	1,589	140	565	7	2,037	1,837	--	200	250
1988	432	3.26	1,408	250	688	6	2,090	1,855	--	235	250
1989	477	3.40	1,624	250	711	1	2,334	2,064	--	270	250
1990	550	3.36	1,850	250	700	120	2,430	2,130	--	300	250
1991	465	3.33	1,550	250	1,060	--	2,610	2,290	--	320	250
Netherlands											
1987	--	--	--	60	3,789	232	3,430	2,906	9	515	187
1988	--	--	--	187	3,133	167	3,047	2,789	13	245	106
1989	--	--	--	106	3,641	231	3,388	3,297	16	75	128
1990	--	--	--	128	3,650	250	3,375	3,110	15	250	153
1991	--	--	--	153	3,850	250	3,603	3,300	15	288	150
Portugal											
1987	--	--	--	33	836	--	850	690	--	160	19
1988	--	--	--	19	684	--	683	483	--	200	20
1989	--	--	--	20	859	3	850	590	--	260	26
1990	1	1.00	1	26	880	5	855	595	--	260	47
1991	1	1.00	1	47	830	5	835	580	--	255	38
Spain											
1987	2	2.00	4	70	2,372	--	2,386	2,100	6	280	60
1988	7	1.86	13	60	1,951	--	1,970	1,675	5	290	54
1989	11	2.45	27	54	2,846	--	2,855	2,400	5	450	72
1990	17	2.47	42	72	2,100	--	2,154	1,849	5	300	60
1991	14	2.50	35	60	2,150	--	2,183	1,750	5	428	62
United Kingdom											
1987	--	--	--	65	769	1	733	483	--	250	100
1988	--	--	--	100	527	1	616	458	--	158	10
1989	--	--	--	10	750	--	760	685	--	75	--
1990	--	--	--	--	630	--	630	560	--	70	--
1991	--	--	--	--	475	--	475	405	--	70	--
Total EC-12											
1987	564	3.16	1,783	641	13,567	328	14,764	12,973	48	1,743	899
1988	534	3.10	1,655	899	11,133	239	12,796	11,311	54	1,431	652
1989	633	3.13	1,982	652	13,335	299	15,014	13,318	76	1,620	656
1990	693	3.12	2,165	656	12,471	422	14,145	12,309	75	1,761	725
1991	571	3.15	1,798	727	10,309	290	11,825	9,927	40	1,858	637
East Germany											
1987	--	--	--	7	15	--	15	14	--	1	7
1988	--	--	--	7	16	--	21	20	--	1	2
1989	--	--	--	2	11	--	12	11	--	1	1
1990	--	--	--	1	10	--	9	8	1	--	2
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 21--Supply and use of soybeans in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total use	Amount crushed	Food use	Feed, seed & waste	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons								
Austria											
1987	--	--	--	--	6	--	6	--	3	3	--
1988	6	2.00	12	--	4	--	16	--	4	12	--
1989	9	1.11	10	--	4	--	14	--	4	10	--
1990	9	1.11	10	--	4	--	14	--	4	10	--
1991	15	1.60	24	--	4	--	28	--	4	24	--
Finland											
1987	--	--	--	22	198	--	198	198	--	--	22
1988	--	--	--	22	139	--	159	159	--	--	2
1989	--	--	--	2	131	--	128	128	--	--	5
1990	--	--	--	5	117	--	117	117	--	--	5
1991	--	--	--	5	112	--	113	113	--	--	4
Norway											
1987	--	--	--	18	278	--	286	286	--	--	10
1988	--	--	--	10	280	--	280	280	--	--	10
1989	--	--	--	10	308	--	308	308	--	--	10
1990	--	--	--	10	280	--	280	280	--	--	10
1991	--	--	--	10	270	--	270	270	--	--	10
Sweden											
1987	--	--	--	--	5	--	5	--	1	4	--
1988	--	--	--	--	8	1	7	--	1	6	--
1989	--	--	--	--	7	--	7	--	1	6	--
1990	--	--	--	--	7	--	7	--	1	6	--
1991	--	--	--	--	7	--	7	--	1	6	--
Switzerland											
1987	--	--	--	--	70	--	70	67	1	2	--
1988	1	2.00	2	--	83	--	85	81	1	3	--
1989	1	2.00	2	--	80	--	82	79	1	2	--
1990	1	3.00	3	--	80	--	83	79	1	3	--
1991	1	3.00	3	--	81	--	84	80	1	3	--
Total Other Western Europe											
1987	--	--	--	40	557	--	565	551	5	9	32
1988	7	2.00	14	32	514	1	547	520	6	21	12
1989	10	1.20	12	12	530	--	539	515	6	18	15
1990	10	1.30	13	15	488	--	501	476	6	19	15
1991	16	1.69	27	15	474	--	502	463	6	33	14
Total Western Europe											
1987	564	3.16	1,783	681	14,124	328	15,329	13,524	53	1,752	931
1988	541	3.09	1,669	931	11,647	240	13,343	11,831	60	1,452	664
1989	643	3.10	1,994	664	13,865	299	15,553	13,833	82	1,638	671
1990	703	3.10	2,178	671	12,959	422	14,646	12,785	81	1,780	740
1991	587	3.11	1,825	742	10,783	290	12,327	10,390	46	1,891	651

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 22--Supply and use of total oilseeds in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total use	Amount crushed	Food use	Feed, seed & waste	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons								
Belgium-Luxembourg											
1987	15	1.53	23	202	2,336	78	2,311	2,125	3	183	172
1988	15	1.40	21	172	2,006	53	2,001	1,938	3	60	145
1989	17	1.29	22	145	2,077	60	2,079	2,004	20	55	105
1990	19	1.58	30	105	2,086	56	2,047	1,937	21	89	118
1991	17	1.76	30	118	2,122	58	2,099	1,988	19	92	113
Denmark											
1987	250	2.22	556	15	76	259	373	263	1	109	15
1988	199	2.53	504	15	90	198	396	317	1	78	15
1989	231	2.84	655	15	81	257	474	351	1	122	20
1990	270	2.94	793	20	54	425	427	352	1	74	15
1991	295	2.88	850	15	53	510	393	287	1	105	15
France											
1987	1,831	2.93	5,361	96	599	3,107	2,675	2,287	41	347	274
1988	1,964	2.49	4,896	274	312	2,700	2,621	2,256	44	321	161
1989	1,731	2.43	4,203	161	493	1,950	2,834	2,268	53	513	73
1990	1,994	2.30	4,580	73	534	2,069	3,044	2,383	48	613	74
1991	1,831	2.40	4,398	74	611	1,846	3,167	2,473	50	644	70
Germany											
1987	436	2.96	1,289	154	5,303	249	6,306	6,036	148	122	191
1988	395	3.15	1,246	191	4,423	216	5,500	5,194	170	136	144
1989	445	3.37	1,500	144	4,320	300	5,528	5,210	182	136	136
1990	593	3.01	1,786	136	4,155	227	5,711	5,369	172	170	139
1991	963	2.98	2,873	183	4,079	482	6,480	6,103	217	160	230
Greece											
1987	303	1.48	449	91	332	40	687	667	5	15	145
1988	297	1.62	481	145	263	--	801	750	5	46	88
1989	322	1.53	492	88	303	7	760	714	--	46	116
1990	311	1.26	391	116	318	4	746	689	4	53	75
1991	254	1.58	401	75	347	3	749	720	3	26	71
Ireland											
1987	4	2.25	9	--	14	11	12	10	--	2	--
1988	4	2.25	9	--	15	11	13	11	--	2	--
1989	4	2.25	9	--	15	11	13	11	--	2	--
1990	5	2.00	10	--	14	11	13	11	--	2	--
1991	5	2.00	10	--	14	10	14	12	--	2	--
Italy											
1987	713	2.96	2,109	150	694	7	2,666	2,440	26	200	280
1988	622	2.94	1,826	280	910	6	2,725	2,461	29	235	285
1989	629	3.19	2,006	285	998	1	2,983	2,683	30	270	305
1990	715	3.07	2,197	305	993	120	3,085	2,752	33	300	290
1991	608	3.08	1,870	290	1,318	--	3,213	2,860	33	320	265
Netherlands											
1987	14	2.57	36	169	4,784	331	4,436	3,652	99	685	222
1988	12	2.42	29	222	4,105	258	3,930	3,511	110	309	168
1989	12	2.50	30	168	4,639	309	4,320	4,048	146	126	208
1990	15	2.27	34	208	4,606	330	4,310	3,830	145	335	208
1991	15	2.27	34	208	4,821	332	4,521	3,985	150	386	210
Portugal											
1987	43	0.65	28	48	1,092	3	1,138	973	5	160	27
1988	75	0.77	58	27	928	--	986	781	5	200	27
1989	66	0.68	45	27	1,133	3	1,159	893	6	260	43
1990	51	0.69	35	43	1,156	5	1,169	902	7	260	60
1991	61	0.84	51	60	1,075	5	1,122	860	7	255	59
Spain											
1987	1,085	1.06	1,151	70	2,427	64	3,524	3,144	74	306	60
1988	1,073	1.24	1,331	60	2,100	1	3,436	2,976	83	377	54
1989	1,069	1.01	1,076	54	2,981	11	4,028	3,437	76	515	72
1990	1,305	1.14	1,493	72	2,169	110	3,564	3,117	73	374	60
1991	1,107	1.14	1,257	60	2,236	30	3,461	2,905	71	485	62
United Kingdom											
1987	396	3.44	1,363	103	1,187	200	2,191	1,768	158	265	262
1988	354	3.01	1,066	262	970	106	2,051	1,713	160	178	141
1989	341	2.88	983	141	1,246	90	2,218	1,925	168	125	62
1990	427	2.97	1,268	62	1,079	215	2,162	1,872	167	123	32
1991	495	2.97	1,470	32	840	135	2,124	1,855	165	104	83
Total EC-12											
1987	5,090	2.43	12,374	1,098	18,844	4,349	26,319	23,365	560	2,394	1,648
1988	5,010	2.29	11,467	1,648	16,122	3,549	24,460	21,908	610	1,942	1,228
1989	4,867	2.26	11,021	1,228	18,286	2,999	26,396	23,544	682	2,170	1,140
1990	5,705	2.21	12,617	1,140	17,164	3,572	26,278	23,214	671	2,393	1,071
1991	5,651	2.34	13,244	1,115	17,516	3,411	27,343	24,048	716	2,579	1,178
East Germany											
1987	145	2.76	400	42	55	45	410	391	--	19	42
1988	147	2.88	424	42	55	45	424	395	--	29	52
1989	147	2.93	430	52	37	34	437	407	--	30	48
1990	152	2.81	427	48	31	70	392	362	1	29	44
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 22--Supply and use of total oilseeds in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total use	Amount crushed	Food use	Feed, seed & waste	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 hectares	Tons per hectare	1,000 tons								
Austria											
1987	34	2.94	100	--	20	97	23	2	8	13	--
1988	59	2.63	155	--	16	85	86	53	9	24	--
1989	69	2.59	179	--	21	71	129	94	9	26	--
1990	72	2.06	148	--	16	--	164	133	9	22	--
1991	91	2.35	214	--	19	--	233	188	9	36	--
Finland											
1987	81	1.11	90	37	201	--	299	298	--	1	29
1988	86	1.44	124	29	142	--	290	289	--	1	5
1989	74	1.62	120	5	144	--	261	260	--	1	11
1990	65	1.91	124	11	130	--	250	249	--	1	15
1991	59	1.90	112	15	120	--	238	237	--	1	9
Norway											
1987	7	1.29	9	32	301	--	323	296	4	23	19
1988	7	1.29	9	19	304	--	313	290	4	19	19
1989	7	1.29	9	19	331	--	336	318	4	14	23
1990	7	1.29	9	23	299	--	308	290	4	14	23
1991	7	1.29	9	23	288	--	298	280	4	14	22
Sweden											
1987	164	1.52	250	14	44	5	287	266	11	10	16
1988	146	1.71	249	16	45	8	288	263	11	14	14
1989	175	2.11	370	14	32	48	348	312	11	25	20
1990	163	2.25	367	20	32	99	300	275	11	14	20
1991	156	2.13	332	20	32	64	300	275	11	14	20
Switzerland											
1987	17	2.94	50	--	136	--	186	178	5	3	--
1988	18	2.89	52	--	148	--	200	191	5	4	--
1989	18	3.11	56	--	147	--	203	195	5	3	--
1990	18	2.56	46	--	149	--	195	186	5	4	--
1991	18	2.94	53	--	150	--	203	194	5	4	--
Total Other Western Europe											
1987	303	1.65	499	83	702	102	1,118	1,040	28	50	64
1988	316	1.86	589	64	655	93	1,177	1,086	29	62	38
1989	343	2.14	734	38	675	119	1,277	1,179	29	69	54
1990	325	2.14	694	54	626	99	1,217	1,133	29	55	58
1991	331	2.18	720	58	609	64	1,272	1,174	29	69	51
Total Western Europe											
1987	5,393	2.39	12,873	1,181	19,546	4,451	27,437	24,405	588	2,444	1,712
1988	5,326	2.26	12,056	1,712	16,777	3,642	25,637	22,994	639	2,004	1,266
1989	5,210	2.26	11,755	1,266	18,961	3,118	27,673	24,723	711	2,239	1,194
1990	6,030	2.21	13,311	1,194	17,790	3,671	27,495	24,347	700	2,448	1,129
1991	5,982	2.33	13,964	1,173	18,125	3,475	28,615	25,222	745	2,648	1,229

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 23--Supply and use of sugar in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total consumption	Human consumption	Ending stocks
European Community							
	------	------	------	1,000 tons	------	------	------
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1987	1,019	92	28	380	651	651	108
1988	1,005	108	89	387	719	719	96
1989	1,005	96	34	393	611	611	131
1990	1,038	131	25	464	620	620	110
1991	1,100	110	20	482	628	628	120
Denmark							
1987	542	101	1	296	237	237	111
1988	422	111	5	247	250	250	41
1989	550	41	1	298	247	247	47
1990	529	47	1	260	252	252	65
1991	540	65	1	280	250	250	76
France							
1987	3,707	1,042	367	1,917	2,165	2,165	1,034
1988	3,966	1,034	361	2,535	2,117	2,117	709
1989	4,372	709	382	2,804	2,018	2,018	641
1990	4,198	641	314	2,847	1,956	1,956	350
1991	4,670	350	330	2,876	1,896	1,896	578
Germany							
1987	3,469	692	161	1,403	2,212	2,212	707
1988	2,968	707	194	1,123	2,273	2,273	473
1989	3,003	473	180	1,064	2,267	2,267	325
1990	3,340	325	170	1,150	2,370	2,370	315
1991	4,350	438	320	1,430	3,045	3,045	633
Greece							
1987	312	27	55	--	348	348	46
1988	198	46	167	--	341	341	70
1989	235	70	83	--	353	353	35
1990	421	35	--	30	353	353	73
1991	350	73	--	--	353	353	70
Ireland							
1987	202	76	10	42	166	166	80
1988	242	80	20	76	167	167	99
1989	212	99	8	60	163	163	96
1990	230	96	8	85	164	164	85
1991	220	85	8	64	164	164	85
Italy							
1987	1,868	256	137	72	1,750	1,750	439
1988	1,869	439	162	241	1,750	1,750	479
1989	1,609	479	120	126	1,750	1,750	332
1990	1,880	332	125	241	1,750	1,750	346
1991	1,700	346	105	151	1,750	1,750	250
Netherlands							
1987	1,324	270	89	666	784	784	233
1988	1,065	233	59	366	768	768	223
1989	1,074	223	73	446	810	810	114
1990	1,240	114	68	524	811	811	87
1991	1,250	87	75	500	792	792	120
Portugal							
1987	4	125	235	13	291	291	60
1988	2	60	276	6	312	312	20
1989	2	20	360	--	340	340	42
1990	2	42	325	--	345	345	24
1991	2	24	345	--	350	350	21
Spain							
1987	1,109	410	118	252	1,145	1,145	240
1988	1,092	240	139	130	1,171	1,171	170
1989	1,290	170	157	125	1,157	1,157	335
1990	1,050	335	155	141	1,160	1,160	239
1991	1,165	239	155	140	1,160	1,160	259
United Kingdom							
1987	1,433	420	1,235	366	2,324	2,324	398
1988	1,335	398	1,323	340	2,378	2,378	338
1989	1,417	338	1,429	366	2,475	2,475	343
1990	1,370	343	1,320	385	2,300	2,300	348
1991	1,350	348	1,330	370	2,300	2,300	358
Total EC-12							
1987	14,989	3,511	2,436	5,407	12,073	12,073	3,456
1988	14,164	3,456	2,795	5,451	12,246	12,246	2,718
1989	14,769	2,718	2,827	5,682	12,191	12,191	2,441
1990	15,298	2,441	2,511	6,127	12,081	12,081	2,042
1991	16,697	2,165	2,689	6,293	12,688	12,688	2,570
East Germany							
1987	733	369	274	488	740	740	148
1988	768	148	193	449	660	660	--
1989	575	--	450	200	700	700	125
1990	748	125	275	300	725	725	123
1991	850	123	150	200	675	675	248

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--Supply and use of sugar in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Total consumption	Human consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 tons						
Austria							
1987	308	201	--	36	361	361	112
1988	390	112	--	58	367	367	77
1989	358	77	--	22	376	376	37
1990	460	37	--	67	383	383	47
1991	500	47	--	76	386	386	85
Finland							
1987	134	70	97	14	207	207	80
1988	70	80	115	13	216	216	36
1989	154	36	95	7	212	212	66
1990	168	66	76	24	212	212	74
1991	150	74	62	10	212	212	64
Norway							
1987	--	15	169	--	170	170	14
1988	--	14	170	--	170	170	14
1989	--	14	170	--	165	165	19
1990	--	19	160	--	160	160	19
1991	--	19	155	--	160	160	14
Sweden							
1987	368	103	46	38	354	354	125
1988	264	125	92	44	362	362	75
1989	375	75	42	47	356	356	89
1990	401	89	45	45	355	355	135
1991	405	135	44	45	355	355	184
Switzerland							
1987	129	246	161	1	298	298	237
1988	123	237	136	--	291	291	205
1989	150	205	141	--	296	296	200
1990	150	200	134	--	285	285	199
1991	150	199	133	--	286	286	196
Total Other Western Europe							
1987	939	635	473	89	1,390	1,390	568
1988	847	568	513	115	1,406	1,406	407
1989	1,037	407	448	76	1,405	1,405	411
1990	1,179	411	415	136	1,395	1,395	474
1991	1,205	474	394	131	1,399	1,399	543
Total Western Europe							
1987	15,928	4,146	2,909	5,496	13,463	13,463	4,024
1988	15,011	4,024	3,308	5,566	13,652	13,652	3,125
1989	15,806	3,125	3,275	5,758	13,596	13,596	2,852
1990	16,477	2,852	2,926	6,263	13,476	13,476	2,516
1991	17,902	2,639	3,083	6,424	14,087	14,087	3,113

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 24--Supply and use of beef and veal in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/ 2/

Country and year	Slaughter	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 -- head --			1,000 tons			
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1987	992	327	13	31	100	259	12
1988	987	323	12	22	116	235	6
1989	905	312	6	24	110	231	1
1990	940	326	1	22	118	230	1
1991	955	330	1	20	121	230	--
Denmark							
1987	963	235	48	24	175	82	50
1988	887	217	50	25	161	94	37
1989	819	205	37	29	148	106	17
1990	787	200	17	40	119	102	36
1991	795	202	36	42	142	102	36
France							
1987	7,774	1,912	167	306	470	1,722	193
1988	7,230	1,780	193	319	445	1,662	185
1989	6,540	1,670	185	355	520	1,670	20
1990	6,670	1,710	20	390	440	1,630	50
1991	6,700	1,720	50	410	480	1,610	90
Germany 2/							
1987	5,903	1,680	189	312	466	1,447	268
1988	5,501	1,609	268	309	473	1,443	270
1989	6,894	1,576	270	324	621	1,406	152
1990	7,350	1,793	152	339	679	1,402	203
1991	7,250	1,640	233	325	691	1,337	140
Greece							
1987	431	86	--	171	--	255	2
1988	411	82	2	168	2	250	--
1989	372	82	--	160	--	240	2
1990	366	80	2	170	--	248	4
1991	367	80	4	166	--	248	2
Ireland							
1987	1,584	477	273	13	431	75	257
1988	1,452	458	257	28	366	68	309
1989	1,366	432	309	24	438	66	261
1990	1,580	500	261	13	363	66	345
1991	1,655	522	345	13	468	67	345
Italy							
1987	4,870	1,205	93	468	111	1,555	100
1988	4,919	1,164	100	418	93	1,549	40
1989	4,874	1,140	40	473	78	1,545	30
1990	4,920	1,180	30	445	70	1,540	45
1991	4,850	1,165	45	450	75	1,540	45
Netherlands							
1987	2,450	535	35	69	320	294	25
1988	2,216	506	25	76	314	256	37
1989	2,117	485	37	68	324	265	1
1990	2,311	540	1	70	340	270	1
1991	2,150	495	1	70	300	265	1
Portugal							
1987	483	105	20	23	--	133	15
1988	482	111	15	28	--	138	16
1989	525	120	16	23	--	140	19
1990	540	123	19	19	--	142	19
1991	546	125	19	18	--	144	18
Spain							
1987	1,982	449	20	34	10	473	20
1988	1,984	450	20	39	22	482	5
1989	1,862	451	5	44	40	457	3
1990	1,976	450	3	50	48	442	13
1991	2,000	460	13	50	45	465	13
United Kingdom							
1987	4,071	1,088	96	375	192	1,283	84
1988	3,374	945	84	418	135	1,234	78
1989	3,442	980	78	375	154	1,229	50
1990	3,533	997	50	314	125	1,122	114
1991	3,608	1,023	114	322	162	1,192	105
Total EC-12							
1987	31,503	8,099	954	1,826	2,275	7,578	1,026
1988	29,443	7,645	1,026	1,850	2,127	7,411	983
1989	29,716	7,453	983	1,899	2,433	7,355	556
1990	30,973	7,899	556	1,872	2,302	7,194	831
1991	30,876	7,762	861	1,886	2,484	7,200	795
East Germany							
1987	1,929	491	--	--	45	423	23
1988	1,863	425	23	2	38	389	1
1989	1,689	367	1	11	--	376	16
1990	1,477	329	16	50	35	330	30
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued --

Appendix table 24--Supply and use of beef and veal in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/ 2/

Country and year	Slaughter	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 -- head --	----------	----------	---------- 1,000 tons	----------	----------	----------
Austria							
1987	866	230	4	2	63	170	3
1988	827	222	3	3	58	169	1
1989	781	213	1	3	49	168	--
1990	778	212	--	3	48	166	1
1991	784	214	1	3	52	166	--
Finland							
1987	615	123	7	--	22	103	5
1988	543	111	5	3	11	103	5
1989	495	107	5	2	6	101	7
1990	485	110	7	--	7	103	7
1991	470	108	7	--	4	104	7
Norway							
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden							
1987	596	135	5	15	6	145	4
1988	547	127	4	21	5	142	5
1989	585	139	5	13	7	144	6
1990	604	146	6	8	9	147	4
1991	602	146	4	8	6	148	4
Switzerland							
1987	866	173	4	14	6	185	--
1988	787	157	--	16	1	171	1
1989	775	157	1	12	1	168	1
1990	800	160	1	12	1	170	2
1991	798	162	2	11	2	170	3
Total Other Western Europe							
1987	2,943	661	20	31	97	603	12
1988	2,704	617	12	43	75	585	12
1989	2,636	616	12	30	63	581	14
1990	2,667	628	14	23	65	586	14
1991	2,654	630	14	22	64	588	14
Total Western Europe							
1987	34,446	8,760	974	1,857	2,372	8,181	1,038
1988	32,147	8,262	1,038	1,893	2,202	7,996	995
1989	32,352	8,069	995	1,929	2,496	7,936	570
1990	33,640	8,527	570	1,895	2,367	7,780	845
1991	33,530	8,392	875	1,908	2,548	7,788	809

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.
2/ West Germany only. 1991 data for united Germany and east Germany not available at time of publication.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 25--Supply and use of pork in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/ 2/

Country and year	Slaughter	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 -- head --	-------	-------	------- 1,000 tons	-------	-------	-------
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1987	9,160	788	7	32	320	498	9
1988	9,294	813	9	39	344	509	8
1989	9,490	831	8	41	369	511	--
1990	8,435	759	--	43	321	480	1
1991	9,200	810	1	52	370	490	3
Denmark							
1987	16,080	1,149	--	2	811	340	--
1988	16,199	1,168	--	9	844	333	--
1989	15,972	1,165	--	14	842	337	--
1990	16,290	1,200	--	14	878	336	--
1991	16,450	1,218	--	15	895	338	--
France							
1987	19,960	1,737	5	430	129	2,038	5
1988	20,741	1,804	5	447	180	2,071	5
1989	21,130	1,840	5	445	190	2,100	--
1990	21,150	1,870	--	435	205	2,100	--
1991	21,200	1,880	--	430	210	2,100	--
Germany 2/							
1987	39,505	2,856	8	543	133	3,267	7
1988	38,936	2,838	7	605	146	3,298	6
1989	35,943	2,440	6	535	183	2,802	13
1990	36,520	2,715	13	580	313	2,968	27
1991	35,050	2,374	66	645	170	2,876	--
Greece							
1987	2,370	164	--	60	--	222	2
1988	2,309	160	2	50	--	212	--
1989	2,350	151	--	57	--	206	2
1990	2,200	150	2	62	--	211	3
1991	2,190	150	3	60	--	211	2
Ireland							
1987	2,246	143	--	17	42	118	--
1988	2,295	148	--	18	42	124	--
1989	2,228	144	--	23	45	122	--
1990	2,400	155	--	18	51	122	--
1991	2,500	162	--	18	58	122	--
Italy							
1987	11,200	1,190	75	463	57	1,626	45
1988	11,737	1,269	45	465	58	1,700	21
1989	11,972	1,295	21	504	37	1,763	20
1990	12,000	1,280	20	525	40	1,765	20
1991	12,020	1,310	20	515	45	1,780	20
Netherlands							
1987	18,800	1,524	12	37	939	630	4
1988	20,061	1,632	4	53	990	689	10
1989	19,649	1,636	10	48	1,027	662	5
1990	20,000	1,672	5	54	1,067	659	5
1991	20,000	1,670	5	50	1,090	630	5
Portugal							
1987	3,156	217	16	9	--	227	15
1988	3,066	211	15	25	--	246	5
1989	3,012	216	5	30	--	247	4
1990	3,040	218	4	34	--	250	6
1991	3,054	219	6	38	--	254	9
Spain							
1987	20,090	1,489	--	45	1	1,533	--
1988	22,833	1,722	--	39	2	1,759	--
1989	22,833	1,722	--	67	4	1,785	--
1990	22,540	1,738	--	72	4	1,806	--
1991	24,130	1,800	--	72	10	1,862	--
United Kingdom							
1987	15,926	1,025	35	530	50	1,510	30
1988	15,782	1,048	30	532	59	1,524	27
1989	14,514	978	27	540	58	1,467	20
1990	14,322	980	20	525	61	1,441	23
1991	14,933	1,022	23	538	65	1,498	20
Total EC-12							
1987	158,493	12,282	158	2,168	2,482	12,009	117
1988	163,253	12,813	117	2,282	2,665	12,465	82
1989	159,093	12,418	82	2,304	2,755	12,002	64
1990	158,897	12,737	64	2,362	2,940	12,138	85
1991	160,727	12,615	124	2,433	2,913	12,161	59
East Germany							
1987	14,100	1,483	--	--	280	1,196	7
1988	14,168	1,342	7	7	270	1,079	7
1989	13,144	1,118	7	5	72	1,058	26
1990	11,020	962	26	148	157	940	39
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued --

Appendix table 25--Supply and use of pork in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/ 2/

Country and year	Slaughter	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 -- head --			1,000 tons			
Austria							
1987	5,126	388	--	--	--	387	1
1988	5,264	399	1	--	5	394	1
1989	5,259	404	1	1	6	400	--
1990	5,320	405	--	--	3	402	--
1991	5,410	411	--	--	4	407	--
Finland							
1987	2,264	175	9	--	17	160	7
1988	2,174	168	7	1	9	161	6
1989	2,183	173	6	1	14	158	8
1990	2,300	178	8	1	20	159	8
1991	2,300	177	8	1	18	162	6
Norway							
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden							
1987	3,629	289	5	13	36	266	5
1988	3,720	300	5	16	40	277	4
1989	3,835	308	4	15	46	277	4
1990	3,680	298	4	15	31	282	4
1991	3,500	283	4	18	18	283	4
Switzerland							
1987	3,386	278	--	6	--	283	1
1988	3,354	279	1	2	--	281	1
1989	3,451	280	1	2	1	281	1
1990	3,350	275	1	2	1	276	1
1991	3,340	273	1	2	--	275	1
Total Other Western Europe							
1987	14,405	1,130	14	19	53	1,096	14
1988	14,512	1,146	14	19	54	1,113	12
1989	14,728	1,165	12	19	67	1,116	13
1990	14,650	1,156	13	18	55	1,119	13
1991	14,550	1,144	13	21	40	1,127	11
Total Western Europe							
1987	172,898	13,412	172	2,187	2,535	13,105	131
1988	177,765	13,959	131	2,301	2,719	13,578	94
1989	173,821	13,583	94	2,323	2,822	13,118	77
1990	173,547	13,893	77	2,380	2,995	13,257	98
1991	175,277	13,759	137	2,454	2,953	13,288	70

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.
2/ West Germany only. 1991 data for united Germany and east Germany not available at time of publication.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 26--Supply and use of lamb, mutton, and goat in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/ 2/

Country and year	Slaughter	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
European Community	1,000 -- head --	----------	----------	1,000 tons	----------	----------	----------
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1987	309	7	--	15	4	18	--
1988	301	7	--	15	4	18	--
1989	297	7	--	16	5	18	--
1990	298	7	--	16	5	18	--
1991	293	7	--	17	5	19	--
Denmark							
1987	53	1	--	3	--	4	--
1988	49	1	--	3	--	4	--
1989	54	2	--	3	--	5	--
1990	65	2	--	3	--	5	--
1991	80	2	--	3	--	5	--
France							
1987	8,306	157	--	93	5	245	--
1988	9,100	153	--	103	5	251	--
1989	9,540	160	--	120	5	275	--
1990	9,300	160	--	130	5	285	--
1991	9,400	160	--	140	5	295	--
Germany 2/							
1987	1,435	29	--	25	1	53	--
1988	1,467	30	--	26	2	54	--
1989	1,380	31	--	33	3	61	--
1990	1,730	33	--	33	8	58	--
1991	1,530	34	2	40	7	67	--
Greece							
1987	10,000	124	--	15	--	137	2
1988	10,080	123	2	14	--	137	2
1989	10,500	130	2	22	1	145	8
1990	10,450	129	8	16	--	145	8
1991	10,300	126	8	16	--	144	6
Ireland							
1987	2,070	48	--	--	24	24	--
1988	2,139	49	--	--	26	23	--
1989	2,848	63	--	--	38	25	--
1990	3,890	86	--	--	54	32	--
1991	4,280	95	--	--	62	33	--
Italy							
1987	8,053	68	1	21	--	90	--
1988	8,467	76	--	23	2	97	--
1989	9,126	80	--	25	3	102	--
1990	9,500	83	--	23	3	103	--
1991	9,500	83	--	24	3	104	--
Netherlands							
1987	475	10	--	3	6	7	--
1988	455	12	--	3	5	10	--
1989	524	13	--	4	6	11	--
1990	560	14	--	5	6	13	--
1991	600	15	--	5	7	13	--
Portugal							
1987	2,285	29	2	4	--	30	5
1988	2,454	30	5	4	--	34	5
1989	2,577	28	5	6	--	34	5
1990	2,486	27	5	8	--	35	5
1991	2,392	26	5	9	--	36	4
Spain							
1987	19,753	225	--	11	8	228	--
1988	21,171	231	--	15	11	235	--
1989	21,181	231	--	16	7	240	--
1990	21,287	240	--	15	2	253	--
1991	22,100	250	--	16	3	263	--
United Kingdom							
1987	15,780	297	30	131	71	360	27
1988	17,114	321	27	131	76	385	18
1989	19,618	368	18	118	89	399	16
1990	19,985	371	16	125	81	408	23
1991	20,312	380	23	120	95	403	25
Total EC-12							
1987	68,519	995	33	321	119	1,196	34
1988	72,797	1,033	34	337	131	1,248	25
1989	77,645	1,113	25	363	157	1,315	29
1990	79,551	1,152	29	374	164	1,355	36
1991	80,787	1,178	38	390	187	1,382	35
East Germany							
1987	1,336	19	1	--	8	11	1
1988	1,354	19	1	--	7	11	2
1989	527	11	2	--	1	9	2
1990	610	13	2	--	5	8	2
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued --

Appendix table 26--Supply and use of lamb, mutton, and goat in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Slaughter	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe	1,000 -- head --			-- 1,000 tons --			
Austria							
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland							
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norway							
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden							
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Switzerland							
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Other Western Europe							
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Western Europe							
1987	68,519	995	33	321	119	1,196	34
1988	72,797	1,033	34	337	131	1,248	25
1989	77,645	1,113	25	363	157	1,315	29
1990	79,551	1,152	29	374	164	1,355	36
1991	80,787	1,178	38	390	187	1,382	35

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.
2/ West Germany only. 1991 data for united Germany and east Germany not available at time of publication.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 27--Supply and use of poultry in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
European Community						
	1,000 tons					
Belgium-Luxembourg						
1987	172	2	37	47	163	1
1988	186	1	45	59	172	1
1989	179	1	47	65	161	1
1990	181	1	54	77	158	1
1991	185	1	58	82	161	1
Denmark						
1987	113	10	4	59	60	8
1988	117	8	3	62	59	7
1989	128	7	6	71	60	10
1990	131	10	8	79	60	10
1991	134	10	6	81	62	7
France						
1987	1,393	45	38	367	1,049	60
1988	1,434	60	55	402	1,083	64
1989	1,550	64	71	474	1,183	28
1990	1,651	28	67	497	1,215	34
1991	1,700	34	80	520	1,240	54
Germany						
1987	389	--	284	32	641	--
1988	411	--	314	39	686	--
1989	425	--	334	52	707	--
1990	441	--	346	57	730	--
1991	570	25	411	59	947	--
Greece						
1987	148	3	5	--	153	3
1988	150	3	5	--	154	4
1989	154	4	7	2	157	6
1990	160	6	10	2	165	9
1991	161	9	7	2	162	13
Ireland						
1987	58	--	8	5	61	--
1988	59	--	8	5	62	1
1989	60	1	8	5	63	1
1990	60	1	8	4	64	1
1991	60	1	8	5	64	--
Italy						
1987	982	--	25	19	988	--
1988	996	--	31	12	1,015	--
1989	1,025	--	45	20	1,050	--
1990	1,069	--	44	30	1,083	--
1991	1,070	--	45	25	1,090	--
Netherlands						
1987	471	23	52	308	215	23
1988	485	23	72	337	221	22
1989	491	22	76	340	232	17
1990	525	17	114	376	260	20
1991	550	20	130	410	270	20
Portugal						
1987	197	--	--	--	197	--
1988	205	--	2	1	206	--
1989	207	--	3	--	210	--
1990	213	--	5	1	216	1
1991	220	1	6	3	221	3
Spain						
1987	790	--	50	6	834	--
1988	829	--	60	10	879	--
1989	831	--	70	6	895	--
1990	836	--	73	4	905	--
1991	840	--	70	6	904	--
United Kingdom						
1987	999	27	82	50	1,028	30
1988	1,056	30	79	60	1,075	30
1989	1,070	30	84	64	1,100	20
1990	1,087	20	135	62	1,155	25
1991	1,130	25	120	70	1,185	20
Total EC-12						
1987	5,712	110	585	893	5,389	125
1988	5,928	125	674	987	5,612	129
1989	6,120	129	751	1,099	5,818	83
1990	6,354	83	864	1,189	6,011	101
1991	6,620	126	941	1,263	6,306	118
East Germany						
1987	157	--	5	6	166	105
1988	165	105	2	8	159	105
1989	160	105	2	8	199	60
1990	140	60	25	4	196	25
1991	120	25	55	--	200	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued --

Appendix table 27--Supply and use of poultry in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe						
	1,000 tons					
Austria						
1987	75	--	18	--	93	--
1988	75	--	15	--	90	--
1989	75	--	17	--	92	--
1990	78	--	15	--	93	--
1991	80	--	15	--	95	--
Finland						
1987	27	--	--	--	26	1
1988	28	1	--	--	28	1
1989	31	1	--	--	31	1
1990	33	1	--	--	33	1
1991	36	1	--	--	36	1
Norway						
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden						
1987	46	6	--	--	46	6
1988	47	6	--	--	48	5
1989	47	5	--	--	48	4
1990	47	4	--	--	48	3
1991	47	3	1	--	48	3
Switzerland						
1987	29	--	40	--	69	--
1988	31	--	43	1	73	--
1989	33	--	43	--	76	--
1990	33	--	40	--	73	--
1991	33	--	41	--	74	--
Total Other Western Europe						
1987	177	6	58	--	234	7
1988	181	7	58	1	239	6
1989	186	6	60	--	247	5
1990	191	5	55	--	247	4
1991	196	4	57	--	253	4
Total Western Europe						
1987	5,889	116	643	893	5,623	132
1988	6,109	132	732	988	5,851	135
1989	6,306	135	811	1,099	6,065	88
1990	6,545	88	919	1,189	6,258	105
1991	6,816	130	998	1,263	6,559	122

'--' indicates none or negligible.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 28--Supply and use of fluid milk in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Dairy cows	Cow milk production	Other milk production	Total milk production	Total imports	Total exports	Total milk consumption	Fluid use	Factory use	Feed use
European Community	1,000 -- head --	------------	------------	------------	------------	1,000 tons	------------	------------	------------	------------
Belgium-Luxembourg										
1987	984	4,074	--	4,074	70	269	3,875	658	3,019	198
1988	954	3,915	--	3,915	73	429	3,559	601	2,771	187
1989	930	3,917	--	3,917	109	514	3,512	596	2,742	174
1990	910	3,810	--	3,810	120	425	3,505	585	2,750	170
1991	890	3,820	--	3,820	120	425	3,515	575	2,772	168
Denmark										
1987	811	4,860	--	4,860	3	30	4,833	635	4,073	125
1988	774	4,739	--	4,739	4	28	4,715	630	3,960	125
1989	764	4,747	--	4,747	3	24	4,726	627	3,974	125
1990	770	4,742	--	4,742	3	25	4,720	633	3,962	125
1991	769	4,640	--	4,640	3	24	4,619	633	3,861	125
France										
1987	6,359	27,146	1,440	28,586	100	556	28,130	4,874	21,480	1,776
1988	5,841	26,000	1,450	27,450	162	648	26,964	4,412	20,850	1,702
1989	5,574	26,150	384	26,534	151	411	26,274	4,447	20,625	1,202
1990	5,489	26,400	420	26,820	117	393	26,544	4,450	20,905	1,189
1991	5,450	26,600	420	27,020	130	430	26,720	4,450	21,100	1,170
Germany										
1987	5,277	24,436	--	24,436	109	1,704	22,841	3,328	18,038	1,475
1988	5,059	23,974	--	23,974	135	1,614	22,495	3,575	17,383	1,537
1989	4,950	24,242	--	24,242	127	1,517	22,852	3,902	17,450	1,500
1990	4,800	23,600	--	23,600	400	1,300	22,700	4,400	17,000	1,300
1991	6,300	30,100	--	30,100	500	4,100	26,500	4,800	18,346	3,354
Greece										
1987	350	628	1,072	1,700	172	--	1,872	854	1,018	--
1988	345	652	1,124	1,776	141	--	1,917	860	1,057	--
1989	226	675	1,163	1,838	122	--	1,960	850	1,110	--
1990	230	640	1,100	1,740	137	--	1,877	845	1,032	--
1991	233	670	1,130	1,800	132	--	1,932	855	1,077	--
Ireland										
1987	1,490	5,751	--	5,751	--	31	5,720	640	4,860	220
1988	1,444	5,573	--	5,573	--	29	5,544	611	4,683	250
1989	1,387	5,575	--	5,575	--	--	5,575	638	4,737	200
1990	1,400	5,605	--	5,605	--	--	5,605	625	4,780	200
1991	1,380	5,495	--	5,495	--	--	5,495	615	4,680	200
Italy										
1987	3,021	10,300	770	11,070	1,630	1	12,699	4,400	7,643	656
1988	3,024	10,671	720	11,391	1,622	2	13,011	4,353	8,658	--
1989	2,973	10,828	706	11,534	1,376	2	12,908	4,200	8,708	--
1990	2,931	10,800	700	11,500	1,204	2	12,702	4,200	8,502	--
1991	2,850	10,500	700	11,200	1,210	2	12,408	4,200	8,208	--
Netherlands										
1987	2,043	11,672	19	11,691	443	72	12,062	1,949	9,879	234
1988	1,946	11,406	50	11,456	643	85	12,014	1,962	9,809	243
1989	1,888	11,321	33	11,354	679	97	11,936	2,049	9,618	269
1990	1,855	11,180	20	11,200	620	100	11,720	2,045	9,415	260
1991	1,825	11,200	20	11,220	580	100	11,700	2,050	9,400	250
Portugal										
1987	388	1,253	127	1,380	--	--	1,380	694	684	2
1988	402	1,346	25	1,371	--	1	1,370	769	599	2
1989	414	1,420	10	1,430	--	11	1,419	796	621	2
1990	389	1,480	11	1,491	--	12	1,479	830	647	2
1991	400	1,500	12	1,512	1	13	1,500	842	656	2
Spain										
1987	1,890	5,941	671	6,612	156	8	6,760	3,740	2,760	260
1988	1,882	5,950	650	6,600	186	2	6,784	4,244	2,290	250
1989	1,880	6,000	664	6,664	211	2	6,873	4,250	2,368	255
1990	1,834	6,100	670	6,770	400	2	7,168	4,260	2,653	255
1991	1,800	6,000	670	6,670	600	2	7,268	4,270	2,743	255
United Kingdom										
1987	3,311	15,360	--	15,360	42	11	15,391	7,010	8,201	180
1988	3,166	14,880	--	14,880	47	12	14,915	7,000	7,650	265
1989	3,142	14,647	--	14,647	35	68	14,614	7,000	7,437	177
1990	3,224	15,016	--	15,016	30	85	14,961	6,950	7,826	185
1991	3,200	15,090	--	15,090	30	75	15,045	6,900	7,940	205
Total EC-12										
1987	25,924	111,421	4,099	115,520	2,725	2,682	115,563	28,782	81,655	5,126
1988	24,837	109,106	4,019	113,125	3,013	2,850	113,288	29,017	79,710	4,561
1989	24,128	109,522	2,960	112,482	2,813	2,646	112,649	29,355	79,390	3,904
1990	23,832	109,373	2,921	112,294	3,031	2,344	112,981	29,823	79,472	3,686
1991	25,097	115,615	2,952	118,567	3,306	5,171	116,702	30,190	80,783	5,729
East Germany										
1987	2,045	9,358	400	9,758	--	12	9,746	2,000	5,678	2,068
1988	2,012	9,234	400	9,634	--	14	9,620	2,000	5,404	2,216
1989	2,010	7,790	--	7,790	--	14	7,776	1,910	2,960	2,906
1990	2,001	7,440	--	7,440	--	1,000	6,440	988	2,596	2,856
1991	1,600	6,600	--	6,600	--	2,800	3,800	400	1,246	2,154

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 28--Supply and use of fluid milk in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Dairy cows	Cow milk production	Other milk production	Total milk production	Total imports	Total exports	Total milk consumption	Fluid use	Factory use	Feed use
Other Western Europe	1,000 -- head --	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,000 tons	----------	----------	----------	----------
Austria										
1987	976	3,687	13	3,700	--	4	3,696	1,210	1,740	746
1988	891	3,320	13	3,333	--	3	3,330	1,010	1,650	670
1989	887	3,318	13	3,331	--	3	3,328	1,014	1,647	667
1990	883	3,320	13	3,333	--	3	3,330	1,017	1,640	673
1991	879	3,319	13	3,332	--	3	3,329	1,018	1,640	671
Finland										
1987	580	2,938	--	2,938	12	--	2,950	851	2,036	63
1988	535	2,721	--	2,721	10	--	2,731	827	1,844	60
1989	509	2,729	--	2,729	12	--	2,741	779	1,900	62
1990	493	2,749	--	2,749	12	--	2,761	758	1,943	60
1991	445	2,482	--	2,482	12	--	2,494	753	1,686	55
Norway										
1987	357	1,961	28	1,989	--	--	1,989	884	1,055	50
1988	346	1,908	27	1,935	--	--	1,935	890	999	46
1989	343	1,903	26	1,929	--	--	1,929	890	994	45
1990	340	1,900	25	1,925	--	--	1,925	990	890	45
1991	340	1,900	25	1,925	--	--	1,925	990	890	45
Sweden										
1987	576	3,477	--	3,477	--	11	3,466	1,363	2,027	76
1988	565	3,445	--	3,445	--	10	3,435	1,351	2,026	58
1989	560	3,420	--	3,420	--	13	3,407	1,282	2,067	58
1990	556	3,460	--	3,460	--	13	3,447	1,229	2,160	58
1991	524	3,300	--	3,300	--	10	3,290	1,152	2,080	58
Switzerland										
1987	790	3,768	22	3,790	23	10	3,803	724	2,409	670
1988	786	3,768	22	3,790	23	9	3,804	709	2,465	630
1989	795	3,889	19	3,908	23	7	3,924	712	2,552	660
1990	785	3,880	20	3,900	23	10	3,913	715	2,528	670
1991	782	3,820	20	3,840	23	10	3,853	712	2,481	660
Total Other Western Europe										
1987	3,279	15,831	63	15,894	35	25	15,904	5,032	9,267	1,605
1988	3,123	15,162	62	15,224	33	22	15,235	4,787	8,984	1,464
1989	3,094	15,259	58	15,317	35	23	15,329	4,677	9,160	1,492
1990	3,057	15,309	58	15,367	35	26	15,376	4,709	9,161	1,506
1991	2,970	14,821	58	14,879	35	23	14,891	4,625	8,777	1,489
Total Western Europe										
1987	29,203	127,252	4,162	131,414	2,760	2,707	131,467	33,814	90,922	6,731
1988	27,960	124,268	4,081	128,349	3,046	2,872	128,523	33,804	88,694	6,025
1989	27,222	124,781	3,018	127,799	2,848	2,669	127,978	34,032	88,550	5,396
1990	26,889	124,682	2,979	127,661	3,066	2,370	128,357	34,532	88,633	5,192
1991	28,067	130,436	3,010	133,446	3,341	5,194	131,593	34,815	89,560	7,218

'--' indicates none or negligible.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 29--Supply and use of butter in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
European Community						
	1,000 tons					
Belgium-Luxembourg						
1987	94	42	151	160	97	30
1988	81	30	178	164	107	18
1989	89	18	124	133	69	29
1990	91	29	106	124	73	29
1991	94	29	116	134	76	29
Denmark						
1987	96	19	12	70	52	5
1988	94	5	18	60	57	--
1989	92	--	15	55	52	--
1990	93	--	9	50	48	4
1991	84	4	10	54	44	--
France						
1987	569	209	85	182	482	199
1988	521	199	109	172	477	180
1989	518	180	81	108	455	216
1990	520	216	64	105	445	250
1991	520	250	55	105	435	285
Germany						
1987	464	477	111	246	504	302
1988	390	302	135	256	511	60
1989	398	60	115	107	457	9
1990	389	9	138	40	429	67
1991	570	97	143	180	540	60
Greece						
1987	5	2	5	--	10	2
1988	5	2	5	--	11	1
1989	6	1	5	--	11	1
1990	6	1	5	--	11	1
1991	7	1	6	--	12	2
Ireland						
1987	150	143	5	147	30	121
1988	139	121	3	175	29	59
1989	156	59	4	156	20	43
1990	151	43	3	73	17	107
1991	144	107	1	129	16	107
Italy						
1987	70	--	77	4	143	--
1988	71	--	53	12	112	--
1989	74	--	46	12	108	--
1990	72	--	45	13	104	--
1991	70	--	44	11	103	--
Netherlands						
1987	234	320	238	417	157	218
1988	214	218	295	469	215	43
1989	178	43	72	202	62	29
1990	175	29	59	115	66	82
1991	160	82	8	130	70	50
Portugal						
1987	8	2	--	--	7	3
1988	10	3	--	5	8	--
1989	12	--	1	2	11	--
1990	13	--	1	2	11	1
1991	14	1	--	1	12	2
Spain						
1987	29	19	4	--	25	27
1988	23	27	5	14	25	16
1989	30	16	5	25	24	2
1990	45	2	6	6	24	23
1991	40	23	4	20	25	22
United Kingdom						
1987	174	350	134	133	305	220
1988	110	220	127	119	286	52
1989	130	52	117	65	201	33
1990	139	33	130	54	201	47
1991	141	47	120	60	200	48
Total EC-12						
1987	1,893	1,583	822	1,359	1,812	1,127
1988	1,658	1,127	928	1,446	1,838	429
1989	1,683	429	585	865	1,470	362
1990	1,694	362	566	582	1,429	611
1991	1,844	611	507	824	1,533	605
East Germany						
1987	322	30	2	60	264	30
1988	310	30	2	57	258	27
1989	313	27	2	65	240	37
1990	286	37	--	113	180	30
1991	250	30	--	135	120	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 29--Supply and use of butter in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe						
			1,000 tons			
Austria						
1987	41	5	--	4	40	2
1988	42	2	--	1	41	2
1989	41	2	--	2	40	1
1990	40	1	--	1	39	1
1991	40	1	--	2	39	--
Finland						
1987	68	12	--	22	48	10
1988	61	10	--	20	40	11
1989	63	11	--	21	39	14
1990	64	14	--	29	35	14
1991	54	14	--	25	33	10
Norway						
1987	25	4	--	7	18	4
1988	23	4	--	7	16	4
1989	22	4	--	7	15	4
1990	21	4	--	7	14	4
1991	21	4	--	7	14	4
Sweden						
1987	64	6	--	10	58	2
1988	61	2	--	8	51	4
1989	70	4	--	18	48	8
1990	77	8	--	30	47	8
1991	70	8	--	24	46	8
Switzerland						
1987	34	4	12	--	45	5
1988	36	5	8	--	44	5
1989	39	5	3	--	42	5
1990	38	5	4	--	41	6
1991	35	6	5	--	41	5
Total Other Western Europe						
1987	232	31	12	43	209	23
1988	223	23	8	36	192	26
1989	235	26	3	48	184	32
1990	240	32	4	67	176	33
1991	220	33	5	58	173	27
Total Western Europe						
1987	2,125	1,614	834	1,402	2,021	1,150
1988	1,881	1,150	936	1,482	2,030	455
1989	1,918	455	588	913	1,654	394
1990	1,934	394	570	649	1,605	644
1991	2,064	644	512	882	1,706	632

'--' indicates none or negligible.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 30--Supply and use of cheese in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
European Community			1,000 tons			
Belgium-Luxembourg						
1987	35	3	103	26	113	2
1988	37	2	102	25	114	2
1989	38	2	111	26	123	2
1990	39	2	113	28	124	2
1991	40	2	114	29	125	2
Denmark						
1987	271	31	10	212	63	37
1988	258	37	11	195	80	31
1989	275	31	15	216	72	33
1990	293	33	17	226	74	43
1991	290	43	17	235	75	40
France						
1987	1,342	84	82	247	1,195	66
1988	1,378	66	98	298	1,227	17
1989	1,485	17	103	320	1,254	31
1990	1,523	31	101	341	1,275	39
1991	1,550	39	85	360	1,280	34
Germany						
1987	553	36	290	305	545	29
1988	585	29	292	265	596	45
1989	610	45	309	266	626	72
1990	610	72	343	290	645	90
1991	770	90	335	310	800	85
Greece						
1987	197	64	38	7	223	69
1988	203	69	35	6	228	73
1989	210	73	30	10	230	73
1990	200	73	37	11	230	69
1991	210	69	31	10	230	70
Ireland						
1987	65	8	7	56	15	9
1988	75	9	7	73	15	3
1989	74	3	7	61	20	3
1990	72	3	9	62	20	2
1991	69	2	9	55	21	4
Italy						
1987	704	360	292	55	890	411
1988	737	411	302	63	952	435
1989	760	435	301	70	965	461
1990	755	461	289	75	975	455
1991	740	455	270	85	980	400
Netherlands						
1987	552	75	45	383	210	79
1988	559	79	53	400	215	76
1989	568	76	61	420	213	72
1990	594	72	69	435	205	95
1991	610	95	70	445	215	115
Portugal						
1987	47	1	7	7	46	2
1988	44	2	5	6	45	--
1989	55	--	2	3	54	--
1990	56	--	2	2	56	--
1991	57	--	3	2	58	--
Spain						
1987	113	24	32	3	138	28
1988	120	28	34	4	150	28
1989	123	28	40	6	155	30
1990	128	30	42	8	160	32
1991	132	32	43	9	162	36
United Kingdom						
1987	263	124	160	37	397	113
1988	299	113	198	28	436	146
1989	280	146	179	36	433	136
1990	307	136	210	40	481	132
1991	310	132	200	32	478	132
Total EC-12						
1987	4,142	810	1,066	1,338	3,835	845
1988	4,295	845	1,137	1,363	4,058	856
1989	4,478	856	1,158	1,434	4,145	913
1990	4,577	913	1,232	1,518	4,245	959
1991	4,778	959	1,177	1,572	4,424	918
East Germany						
1987	264	58	6	44	226	58
1988	264	58	8	42	234	54
1989	275	54	5	--	290	44
1990	155	44	55	--	254	--
1991	55	--	175	--	230	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 30--Supply and use of cheese in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe						
	1,000 tons					
Austria						
1987	78	8	11	38	52	7
1988	84	7	11	37	56	9
1989	88	9	10	35	63	9
1990	89	9	10	34	65	9
1991	89	9	10	34	65	9
Finland						
1987	78	11	2	34	49	8
1988	75	8	1	27	51	6
1989	78	6	2	22	54	10
1990	80	10	2	25	57	10
1991	77	10	2	23	58	8
Norway						
1987	75	19	2	22	55	19
1988	74	19	2	23	55	17
1989	76	17	2	22	55	18
1990	76	18	2	22	55	19
1991	76	19	2	22	55	20
Sweden						
1987	107	40	15	4	121	37
1988	115	37	16	3	125	40
1989	109	40	17	4	122	40
1990	109	40	18	3	126	38
1991	110	38	19	3	126	38
Switzerland						
1987	128	8	24	60	84	16
1988	134	16	24	60	96	18
1989	137	18	25	64	97	19
1990	139	19	24	64	98	20
1991	135	20	23	63	97	18
Total Other Western Europe						
1987	466	86	54	158	361	87
1988	482	87	54	150	383	90
1989	488	90	56	147	391	96
1990	493	96	56	148	401	96
1991	487	96	56	145	401	93
Total Western Europe						
1987	4,608	896	1,120	1,496	4,196	932
1988	4,777	932	1,191	1,513	4,441	946
1989	4,966	946	1,214	1,581	4,536	1,009
1990	5,070	1,009	1,288	1,666	4,646	1,055
1991	5,265	1,055	1,233	1,717	4,825	1,011

'--' indicates none or negligible.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 31--Supply and use of nonfat dry milk in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
European Community			1,000 tons			
Belgium-Luxembourg						
1987	99	7	28	87	44	3
1988	83	3	21	51	50	6
1989	98	6	20	85	35	4
1990	100	4	30	66	52	16
1991	103	16	30	73	63	13
Denmark						
1987	18	11	11	22	18	--
1988	7	--	10	5	12	--
1989	13	--	6	4	15	--
1990	41	--	6	33	14	--
1991	28	--	6	20	14	--
France						
1987	603	39	59	110	548	43
1988	490	43	76	52	557	--
1989	492	--	40	161	360	11
1990	530	11	44	260	325	--
1991	550	--	30	280	300	--
Germany						
1987	474	869	68	590	171	650
1988	398	650	66	840	125	149
1989	450	149	61	383	82	195
1990	420	195	55	300	90	280
1991	450	285	80	350	170	290
Greece						
1987	--	--	10	--	10	--
1988	--	--	10	--	10	--
1989	--	--	10	--	10	--
1990	--	--	10	--	10	--
1991	--	--	10	--	10	--
Ireland						
1987	129	43	1	119	16	38
1988	100	38	6	86	11	47
1989	140	47	1	135	10	43
1990	195	43	1	93	11	135
1991	197	135	1	150	11	172
Italy						
1987	--	--	255	--	255	--
1988	1	--	210	1	210	--
1989	--	--	172	--	172	--
1990	--	--	178	--	178	--
1991	--	--	178	--	178	--
Netherlands						
1987	98	--	415	155	358	--
1988	87	--	372	219	240	--
1989	83	--	248	167	164	--
1990	67	--	218	112	170	3
1991	62	3	235	100	195	5
Portugal						
1987	8	3	1	--	8	4
1988	9	4	--	4	9	--
1989	10	--	3	2	11	--
1990	14	--	4	2	12	4
1991	15	4	4	3	14	6
Spain						
1987	39	36	4	13	44	22
1988	29	22	12	22	36	5
1989	31	5	12	13	30	5
1990	63	5	11	36	28	15
1991	40	15	10	20	29	16
United Kingdom						
1987	193	31	8	102	105	25
1988	136	25	9	83	65	22
1989	133	22	16	81	69	21
1990	166	21	12	80	68	51
1991	170	51	10	75	80	76
Total EC-12						
1987	1,661	1,039	860	1,198	1,577	785
1988	1,340	785	792	1,363	1,325	229
1989	1,450	229	589	1,031	958	279
1990	1,596	279	569	982	958	504
1991	1,615	509	594	1,071	1,064	578
East Germany						
1987	52	5	--	9	43	5
1988	48	5	5	10	45	3
1989	50	3	--	12	36	5
1990	50	5	--	12	38	5
1991	40	5	--	10	30	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 31--Supply and use of nonfat dry milk in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe						
	1,000 tons					
Austria						
1987	28	14	--	20	17	5
1988	23	5	--	4	16	8
1989	21	8	--	12	11	6
1990	20	6	--	7	10	9
1991	20	9	--	11	12	6
Finland						
1987	39	8	--	6	34	7
1988	28	7	--	5	20	10
1989	26	10	--	2	17	17
1990	24	17	--	5	18	18
1991	17	18	--	4	17	14
Norway						
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden						
1987	46	18	1	29	26	10
1988	36	10	1	11	32	4
1989	48	4	1	17	23	13
1990	55	13	1	32	24	13
1991	43	13	1	22	22	13
Switzerland						
1987	30	2	--	1	29	2
1988	32	2	--	2	28	4
1989	33	4	--	3	29	5
1990	32	5	--	2	30	5
1991	32	5	--	2	30	5
Total Other Western Europe						
1987	143	42	1	56	106	24
1988	119	24	1	22	96	26
1989	128	26	1	34	80	41
1990	131	41	1	46	82	45
1991	112	45	1	39	81	38
Total Western Europe						
1987	1,804	1,081	861	1,254	1,683	809
1988	1,459	809	793	1,385	1,421	255
1989	1,578	255	590	1,065	1,038	320
1990	1,727	320	570	1,028	1,040	549
1991	1,737	554	595	1,110	1,145	616

'--' indicates none or negligible.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 32--Supply and use of eggs in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Hatch eggs consumption	Shell eggs consumption	Other uses	Consumption	Ending stocks
European Community					Million eggs				
Belgium-Luxembourg									
1987	2,908	--	883	1,268	169	2,354	--	2,523	--
1988	2,830	--	999	1,377	175	2,277	--	2,452	--
1989	2,724	--	1,153	1,712	165	2,000	--	2,165	--
1990	2,941	--	1,083	1,687	165	1,950	--	2,115	--
1991	2,900	--	1,175	1,760	165	1,875	--	2,040	--
Denmark									
1987	1,316	306	200	81	103	1,118	169	1,390	351
1988	1,366	351	138	107	124	1,142	122	1,388	360
1989	1,410	360	108	143	132	1,128	121	1,381	354
1990	1,409	354	152	197	130	1,100	120	1,350	359
1991	1,390	359	160	210	130	1,100	120	1,350	340
France									
1987	14,540	89	1,089	439	960	14,030	120	15,110	169
1988	15,300	169	1,162	514	980	14,600	320	15,900	217
1989	15,050	217	1,327	571	1,061	14,626	120	15,807	216
1990	14,629	216	1,253	893	1,050	14,100	200	15,350	171
1991	14,800	171	1,250	1,025	1,050	14,100	250	15,400	171
Germany									
1987	12,315	--	5,664	951	670	16,358	--	17,028	450
1988	12,280	450	5,609	1,004	660	16,225	--	16,885	450
1989	11,884	450	5,358	1,093	588	15,561	--	16,149	--
1990	11,900	--	5,700	1,080	650	15,870	--	16,520	--
1991	15,800	--	6,550	880	840	20,480	150	21,470	--
Greece									
1987	2,480	7	50	5	--	--	--	2,504	28
1988	2,485	28	50	5	--	--	--	2,510	48
1989	2,507	48	20	--	--	--	--	2,545	30
1990	2,566	30	33	6	--	--	--	2,530	93
1991	2,560	93	33	7	--	--	--	2,633	46
Ireland									
1987	640	--	210	6	42	798	4	844	--
1988	640	--	210	6	42	798	4	844	--
1989	640	--	210	6	42	798	4	844	--
1990	640	--	210	6	42	798	4	844	--
1991	640	--	210	6	42	798	4	844	--
Italy									
1987	10,743	--	1,288	13	--	--	--	12,018	--
1988	11,234	--	944	14	--	--	--	12,164	--
1989	11,223	--	1,133	50	--	--	--	12,306	--
1990	11,454	--	919	56	--	--	--	12,317	--
1991	11,625	--	850	65	--	--	--	12,410	--
Netherlands									
1987	10,930	--	229	7,686	621	2,752	100	3,473	--
1988	10,761	--	407	7,774	497	2,798	99	3,394	--
1989	10,660	--	622	7,980	500	2,704	98	3,302	--
1990	10,799	--	746	8,248	510	2,690	100	3,300	--
1991	11,300	--	500	8,550	500	2,680	100	3,280	--
Portugal									
1987	1,587	--	--	21	--	--	--	1,566	--
1988	1,633	--	1	13	--	--	--	1,621	--
1989	1,644	--	17	22	--	--	--	1,539	100
1990	1,590	100	12	22	--	--	--	1,580	--
1991	1,620	--	13	24	--	--	--	1,609	--
Spain									
1987	10,500	--	26	20	--	--	--	10,506	--
1988	10,856	--	138	30	--	--	--	10,964	--
1989	10,140	--	471	25	--	--	--	10,586	--
1990	10,659	--	371	53	--	--	--	10,977	--
1991	10,700	--	480	63	--	--	--	11,117	--
United Kingdom									
1987	13,300	--	415	230	635	11,500	1,350	13,485	--
1988	13,500	--	674	286	690	11,598	1,600	13,888	--
1989	12,275	--	824	410	600	9,889	2,200	12,689	--
1990	12,352	--	1,415	620	600	9,767	2,100	12,467	--
1991	12,485	--	1,070	497	610	9,665	2,200	12,475	--
Total EC-12									
1987	81,259	402	10,054	10,720	3,200	48,910	1,743	80,447	998
1988	82,885	998	10,332	11,130	3,168	49,438	2,145	82,010	1,075
1989	80,157	1,075	11,243	12,012	3,088	46,706	2,543	79,313	700
1990	80,939	700	11,894	12,868	3,147	46,275	2,524	79,350	623
1991	85,820	623	12,291	13,087	3,337	50,698	2,824	84,628	557
East Germany									
1987	5,680	78	--	200	280	5,100	150	5,530	28
1988	5,680	28	--	200	195	5,100	193	5,488	20
1989	5,950	20	--	364	200	5,100	286	5,586	20
1990	4,500	20	550	--	100	4,800	150	5,050	--
1991	4,200	--	550	--	200	4,400	150	4,750	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 32--Supply and use of eggs in Western Europe, 1987-91 1/

Country and year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total imports	Total exports	Hatch eggs consumption	Shell eggs consumption	Other uses	Consumption	Ending stocks
Other Western Europe					Million eggs				
Austria									
1987	1,818	--	137	--	80	1,813	62	1,955	--
1988	1,757	--	115	--	77	1,734	61	1,872	--
1989	1,695	--	350	--	77	1,674	294	2,045	--
1990	1,664	--	413	--	76	1,667	300	2,043	--
1991	1,697	--	413	--	77	1,662	295	2,034	--
Finland									
1987	1,370	9	--	369	11	997	--	1,008	2
1988	1,304	2	--	316	12	910	66	988	2
1989	1,288	2	--	326	10	881	73	964	--
1990	1,232	--	--	329	10	890	65	965	--
1991	1,105	--	--	200	10	890	65	965	--
Norway									
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden									
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Switzerland									
1987	690	52	858	--	24	1,085	464	1,573	27
1988	708	27	838	--	2	1,075	474	1,551	22
1989	693	22	686	--	2	1,016	361	1,379	22
1990	635	22	735	--	2	1,030	336	1,368	24
1991	640	24	740	--	2	1,005	376	1,383	21
Total Other Western Europe									
1987	3,878	61	995	369	115	3,895	526	4,536	29
1988	3,769	29	953	316	91	3,719	601	4,411	24
1989	3,676	24	1,036	326	89	3,571	728	4,388	22
1990	3,531	22	1,148	329	88	3,587	701	4,376	24
1991	3,442	24	1,153	200	89	3,557	736	4,382	21
Total Western Europe									
1987	85,137	463	11,049	11,089	3,315	52,805	2,269	84,983	1,027
1988	86,654	1,027	11,285	11,446	3,259	53,157	2,746	86,421	1,099
1989	83,833	1,099	12,279	12,338	3,177	50,277	3,271	83,701	722
1990	84,470	722	13,042	13,197	3,235	49,862	3,225	83,726	647
1991	89,262	647	13,444	13,287	3,426	54,255	3,560	89,010	578

'--' indicates none or negligible.
1/ Data for 1990 are preliminary; 1991 values are July 1991 forecasts.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Appendix table 33--EC production of compound feed by category, 1980-1990

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	1,000 tons										
Cattle feed											
Belgium	1,271	1,239	1,344	1,455	1,376	1,391	1,355	1,297	1,352	1,469	1,390
Denmark	2,088	2,005	1,957	1,988	1,753	1,720	1,788	1,832	1,797	1,620	1,560
Germany	6,841	7,160	7,163	7,787	7,109	7,110	6,938	6,771	7,074	6,667	6,500
France	3,287	3,452	3,636	3,975	3,683	3,519	3,742	3,655	3,949	4,437	4,710
Ireland	958	1,070	1,034	1,244	1,151	1,186	1,559	1,203	1,194	1,424	1,420
Italy	3,290	3,208	3,475	3,124	3,659	3,850	4,015	3,928	4,200	4,500	4,550
Netherlands	5,354	5,197	5,193	5,821	6,000	5,720	5,766	5,294	5,300	4,900	4,830
United Kingdom	4,885	5,011	5,482	5,960	4,818	4,549	4,901	4,085	4,112	4,190	4,190
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	738	786	927	938	1,040
Spain	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,356	2,292	2,309	2,100	2,000
EC Total 1/	27,974	28,342	29,284	31,354	29,549	29,045	33,158	31,143	32,214	32,245	32,190
Pig feed											
Belgium	2,617	2,469	2,445	2,540	2,524	2,550	2,665	2,660	2,688	2,883	3,000
Denmark	2,106	2,102	1,981	1,900	1,826	1,955	2,097	2,300	2,425	2,401	2,490
Germany	6,249	6,217	6,140	6,173	6,192	5,829	5,799	5,910	5,959	5,434	5,460
France	4,839	4,752	4,670	4,632	4,440	4,326	4,477	4,759	5,187	5,134	5,290
Ireland	508	492	489	474	441	443	449	421	446	462	470
Italy	2,369	2,326	2,556	2,365	2,565	2,350	2,435	2,534	2,600	2,500	2,550
Netherlands	6,117	6,219	6,222	6,256	6,579	6,886	7,241	7,461	7,800	7,550	7,340
United Kingdom	2,269	2,182	2,297	2,292	2,104	2,144	2,197	2,151	2,185	2,120	2,260
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,129	1,142	1,102	1,179	1,380
Spain	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,130	4,018	4,169	4,350	4,400
EC Total 1/	27,074	26,759	26,800	26,632	26,671	26,483	32,619	33,356	34,561	34,013	34,640
Poultry feed											
Belgium	936	961	1,081	952	986	937	951	935	933	958	800
Denmark	546	543	567	522	520	522	509	501	502	521	530
Germany	3,217	3,230	3,398	3,272	3,351	3228	3,294	3,294	3,267	3,318	3,450
France	5,191	5,603	5,668	5,296	5,525	5534	5,743	5,928	6,135	6,468	7,080
Ireland	269	263	272	278	277	294	315	347	373	351	400
Italy	4,306	4,248	4,363	4,675	3,887	4050	4,135	4,146	4,200	4,300	4,450
Netherlands	2,793	2,972	3,095	3,102	3,212	3353	3,191	3,314	3,300	3,300	3,140
United Kingdom	3,472	3,459	3,630	3,532	3,326	3231	3,457	3,530	3,691	3,500	3,720
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	946	956	1,052	1,107	1,270
Spain	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,860	3,755	3,802	3,850	3,900
EC Total 1/	20,730	21,279	22,074	21,629	21,084	21,149	26,401	26,706	27,255	27,673	28,740
Total compound feed											
Belgium	4,905	4,778	4,993	5,071	5,015	5,021	5,078	4,982	5,063	5,443	5,450
Denmark	4,842	4,753	4,609	4,528	4,215	4,326	4,535	4,778	4,863	4,679	4,710
Germany	16,796	17,199	17,235	17,727	17,219	16,669	16,478	16,395	16,810	16,384	15,930
France	14,695	15,156	15,352	15,202	14,968	14,721	15,366	15,711	16,546	17,517	18,520
Ireland	1,766	1,860	1,825	2,061	1,937	2,000	2,387	2,095	2,161	2,419	2,320
Italy	10,648	10,457	11,180	11,000	10,861	10,600	10,970	11,430	11,850	12,200	12,450
Netherlands	14,461	14,570	14,704	15,417	16,040	16,217	16,533	16,466	16,800	16,250	15,810
United Kingdom	10,987	11,007	11,817	12,234	10,756	10,457	11,192	10,429	10,730	10,530	11,020
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,925	2,988	3,217	3,347	3,840
Spain	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,411	11,100	11,300	11,500	11,550
EC Total 1/	79,100	79,780	81,715	83,240	81,011	80,011	96,875	96,374	99,340	100,269	101,600

NA = not applicable.
1/ Excludes Greece and Luxembourg.

Source: Commission of the European Communities, The Agricultural Situation in the Community, various issues; European Feed Manufacturers' Federation (FEFAC), Feed and Food Statistical Yearbook, various issues; and Agra Europe, June 14, 1991.

Appendix table 34--Animal feed consumption, 1984/85-1989/90

Commodity	1984/85 EC Origin	1984/85 Imports	1984/85 Total	1985/86 EC Origin	1985/86 Imports	1985/86 Total	1986/87 EC Origin	1986/87 Imports	1986/87 Total	1987/88 EC Origin	1987/88 Imports	1987/88 Total	1988/89 1/ EC Origin	1988/89 1/ Imports	1988/89 1/ Total	1989/90 2/ EC Origin	1989/90 2/ Imports	1989/90 2/ Total
	Million tons																	
Wheat	22.9	--	22.9	22.4	--	22.4	23.4	--	23.4	20.8	--	20.8	21.1	--	21.1	20.7	--	20.7
Barley	34.1	--	34.1	32.6	--	32.6	31.7	--	31.7	31.1	--	31.1	30.2	--	30.2	29.6	--	29.6
Corn	19.8	4.3	24.1	19.8	3.5	23.3	19.6	1.6	21.2	18.8	1.6	20.4	20.0	1.6	21.6	20.3	1.4	21.7
Other cereals	8.5	0.7	9.2	9.3	0.2	9.5	8.0	0.5	8.5	8.1	0.8	8.9	6.4	1.0	7.4	6.6	0.5	7.1
Total cereals	85.3	5.0	90.3	84.1	3.7	87.8	82.7	2.1	84.8	78.8	2.4	81.2	77.7	2.6	80.3	77.2	1.9	79.1
Manioc (tapioca)	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	5.8	5.8	0.0	6.5	6.5	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	6.0	6.0
Potatoes	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3
Corn gluten feed	1.0	3.5	4.4	1.0	3.8	4.8	0.9	4.4	4.3	0.9	4.8	5.7	1.0	5.0	6.0	1.1	5.3	6.4
Corn germ cake	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.8	2.0	0.2	2.7	2.9	0.2	2.2	2.4	0.2	1.8	2.0
Bran	9.8	0.9	10.7	9.9	0.9	10.8	9.7	0.4	10.1	9.6	0.1	9.7	10.0	0.2	10.2	10.0	0.1	10.1
Citrus pellets	--	1.4	1.4	--	1.6	1.6	--	1.3	1.2	--	1.6	1.6	--	1.6	1.6	--	1.9	1.9
Dried beet pulp	4.3	0.2	4.5	4.0	0.2	4.2	4.5	0.4	4.8	4.5	0.8	5.3	4.5	0.5	5.0	4.5	0.5	5.0
Other nongrain feed	2.0	0.5	2.5	2.0	0.6	2.6	2.0	1.0	2.8	2.0	1.2	3.2	2.0	1.1	3.1	2.0	1.1	3.1
Total	17.3	13.8	31.0	17.1	14.7	31.8	17.3	16.3	32.2	17.2	19.3	36.5	17.7	17.3	35.0	17.8	17.0	34.8
Soybeans 3/	0.1	20.3	19.0	0.3	21.6	20.2	0.7	21.9	21.1	1.5	19.9	20.5	1.3	17.5	18.0	1.4	20.0	20.6
Rapeseed 3/	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.9	0.9	2.7	1.8	1.4	3.1	2.8	0.7	3.4	2.7	0.9	3.4	2.5	1.0	3.3
Sunflowerseed 3/	1.2	1.4	2.6	1.4	1.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	3.0	2.1	1.1	3.2	1.7	1.2	2.9
Other oilcake 3/	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.5	4.5
Fish and meat meals 3/	2.7	0.8	3.0	2.7	0.9	3.2	2.9	1.0	3.4	3.0	0.9	3.5	3.0	0.9	3.4	2.8	0.9	3.2
Total	5.8	25.9	29.8	6.3	29.1	33.2	7.0	30.1	34.9	9.2	27.0	34.8	9.1	25.1	32.7	8.4	27.6	34.5
Protein crops	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.9	0.3	2.2	2.2	0.4	2.6	3.2	0.8	4.0	4.1	0.8	4.9	3.9	0.8	4.7
Dried fodder	1.7	0.1	1.8	1.9	0.1	2.0	2.2	0.3	2.5	2.0	0.2	2.2	2.9	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.1	3.1
Skim milk powder	1.9	--	1.9	1.4	--	1.4	1.4	--	1.4	1.1	--	1.1	1.0	--	1.0	0.7	--	0.7
Molasses	0.9	3.0	3.7	0.8	3.4	4	0.7	3.6	4.2	1.1	3.2	4.2	1.4	3.0	4.2	1.4	3.0	4.2

1/ Data for 1989 are preliminary.
2/ Data for 1990 are estimated.
3/ Data for oilseeds include cake and seed, as cake equivalent.

Source: EC Commission, The Agricultural Situation in the Community, 1990.

Appendix table 35--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1986-88 1/

Commodity	Year	SITC Codes: Major headings	SITC Codes: Sub-headings 2/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1986	00		312.4	442.3	243.0	1,567.8	189.6	5.1	89.5
	1987			348.6	496.3	352.1	1,750.5	254.9	6.7	96.0
	1988			321.3	467.9	392.5	1,866.3	257.9	7.6	114.9
Meat and meat preparations	1986	01		451.0	2,467.6	2,512.3	2,784.7	443.6	89.7	79.9
	1987			566.5	2,844.0	3,092.4	3,225.6	574.4	127.8	103.7
	1988			605.5	3,109.0	3,336.9	3,170.1	675.2	162.3	124.4
Dairy products and eggs	1986	02		860.0	587.3	2,350.6	2,032.7	1,158.7	76.3	41.3
	1987			1,088.8	830.5	2,384.2	2,477.1	2,040.3	95.2	51.2
	1988			1,266.0	1,125.3	2,584.0	2,692.3	2,700.3	132.2	61.0
Cererals and cereal preparations	1986	04		1,118.3	938.8	1,669.9	1,739.2	1,207.4	167.8	246.0
	1987			1,355.1	1,116.2	1,835.0	1,935.2	1,457.8	209.0	268.9
	1988			1,585.8	1,216.0	1,944.8	2,137.3	1,946.1	192.2	295.3
Wheat and flour	1986		041, 046	246.0	112.5	516.6	1,115.0	304.6	48.7	107.5
	1987			302.5	91.6	463.5	1,080.0	407.3	36.6	100.8
	1988			391.6	85.9	434.8	1,184.5	628.7	15.4	96.1
Rice	1986	042		72.9	176.9	109.1	46.0	63.9	12.2	3.7
	1987			70.2	191.1	121.3	46.3	59.4	15.0	4.5
	1988			90.0	209.2	137.3	44.5	84.8	16.1	5.7
Feed grains	1986		043-045	551.4	104.1	579.3	408.9	614.4	29.4	24.1
	1987			665.4	153.6	652.6	594.4	698.2	54.3	25.4
	1988			709.0	111.1	616.2	609.3	856.0	42.2	16.2
Fruit and vegetables	1986	05		1,187.4	3,228.4	6,118.9	1,048.9	2,089.5	336.0	250.1
	1987			1,506.9	4,007.4	7,857.5	1,564.5	2,520.2	451.3	282.3
	1988			1,596.6	4,259.4	8,126.0	1,822.6	2,742.3	475.1	292.5
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1986	06		134.4	352.3	464.6	302.2	248.0	88.8	87.6
	1987			149.2	428.1	498.9	268.6	312.1	95.6	97.2
	1988			170.3	464.6	553.7	259.8	319.8	110.3	104.0
Coffee , tea, cocoa, spices etc.	1986	07		874.8	2,018.7	3,751.1	1,302.0	1,515.9	360.1	156.8
	1987			775.1	1,823.0	3,197.3	1,124.9	1,381.1	264.7	159.3
	1988			751.4	1,750.9	3,228.0	1,033.9	1,342.5	261.5	169.1
Animal feed	1986	08		675.9	1,084.4	1,326.5	755.1	1,331.6	467.7	252.3
	1987			729.7	1,168.5	1,448.9	957.0	1,328.3	530.9	275.7
	1988			880.0	1,382.6	1,682.1	1,060.1	1,535.0	593.9	325.4
Oilseed cake and meal	1986		0813	259.3	841.5	756.8	299.1	590.3	383.9	82.1
	1987			254.2	836.3	815.9	378.3	597.6	410.9	84.2
	1988			327.3	992.4	895.4	395.3	729.2	462.2	107.5
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1986		0814	36.1	30.6	146.9	37.7	72.5	8.2	5.0
	1987			33.0	37.0	139.8	41.4	85.3	4.7	6.4
	1988			41.1	49.6	166.4	50.4	105.4	5.2	6.9
Miscellaneous food preparations	1986	09		258.6	321.5	369.2	125.2	243.2	55.7	69.8
	1987			311.3	429.1	626.0	169.3	286.3	64.5	78.3
	1988			303.1	450.8	557.8	160.8	293.7	71.1	78.2
Lard	1986		0913	9.3	7.0	3.9	3.9	19.6	0.4	0.5
	1987			8.5	8.4	4.9	6.4	16.8	0.9	0.4
	1988			12.2	7.8	4.6	8.2	18.8	7.2	0.3
Margarine and shortening	1986		0914	18.5	53.5	20.9	12.2	21.6	1.0	5.4
	1987			13.8	59.1	12.7	15.9	13.1	1.0	5.6
	1988			13.4	72.5	13.7	19.2	18.5	2.4	8.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 35--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1986-88 1/

European Community					Other Western Europe					
United Kingdom	Greece	Portugal	Spain	Total EC-12	Austria	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
Million dollars										
430.2	29.4	21.5	160.9	3,491.7	5.9	6.5	4.7	15.4	19.2	3,543.3
388.3	58.1	32.9	148.8	3,933.1	5.5	9.1	5.5	22.4	26.1	4,001.7
501.3	32.5	28.2	167.3	4,157.7	7.6	13.7	4.0	0.0	35.6	4,218.5
2,148.8	563.4	59.7	291.0	11,891.7	59.1	1.1	21.6	70.6	259.4	12,303.6
2,565.5	779.2	103.2	344.4	14,326.6	88.4	1.4	20.1	119.5	328.2	14,884.2
2,931.6	560.0	164.5	424.2	15,263.6	95.2	13.0	18.1	0.0	352.8	15,742.7
958.3	370.0	14.1	231.0	8,680.3	76.5	9.2	12.4	45.9	151.2	8,975.4
1,015.1	405.2	16.5	248.2	10,652.4	84.1	11.1	14.6	54.7	190.2	11,007.1
1,326.4	374.4	24.2	351.3	12,637.5	103.9	9.2	12.4	0.0	191.4	12,954.3
1,128.2	305.5	274.1	581.0	9,376.1	103.6	43.5	127.5	113.8	244.3	10,008.8
1,216.6	332.7	189.1	450.5	10,366.2	123.3	55.2	133.0	140.7	249.3	11,067.7
1,465.1	228.6	264.2	662.2	11,937.6	150.8	65.3	149.0	0.0	262.4	12,565.1
351.4	102.2	88.4	160.5	3,153.4	0.7	5.6	39.2	8.2	47.0	3,254.2
373.3	119.1	66.3	157.6	3,198.5	0.6	7.8	28.4	11.7	50.1	3,297.2
400.6	68.6	67.5	151.4	3,524.9	0.2	17.4	39.4	0.0	39.9	3,621.9
160.7	5.8	21.6	7.7	680.5	19.9	5.7	4.7	16.2	34.4	761.4
171.8	5.7	36.5	31.4	753.3	21.5	6.5	5.9	13.1	20.4	820.6
203.3	7.7	64.1	23.5	886.0	23.1	8.6	6.0	0.0	17.5	941.3
386.3	165.7	158.0	374.5	3,396.0	17.7	6.1	15.3	9.7	67.9	3,512.8
402.8	166.9	75.2	189.1	3,677.9	15.2	6.2	20.7	19.6	71.6	3,811.2
409.8	90.3	104.2	365.9	3,930.1	25.3	13.7	20.1	0.0	81.2	4,070.4
3,203.6	50.3	113.0	287.3	17,913.3	507.1	264.6	293.6	604.7	819.2	20,402.5
3,932.0	102.5	197.3	494.9	22,916.8	652.2	381.5	352.3	809.5	1,011.0	26,123.3
4,358.4	111.2	291.0	641.6	24,716.7	665.1	388.6	357.1	0.0	1,041.5	27,169.0
777.6	4.9	53.9	66.5	2,580.9	44.4	35.5	80.3	60.5	84.7	2,886.2
855.9	45.2	111.0	130.5	2,992.3	54.9	47.9	89.0	75.6	92.1	3,351.9
952.4	127.2	142.0	141.2	3,345.4	55.4	46.6	91.9	0.0	100.1	3,639.4
1,790.0	150.0	94.9	719.5	12,733.8	435.1	328.7	292.6	592.7	483.0	14,866.0
1,637.6	179.5	101.3	567.3	11,211.0	361.5	292.2	225.1	429.5	459.5	12,978.7
1,652.3	174.9	111.6	591.4	11,067.6	378.6	250.2	215.4	0.0	402.7	12,314.5
773.3	50.3	98.0	296.5	7,111.8	154.2	54.3	54.3	138.4	155.9	7,668.8
831.8	63.1	147.8	346.3	7,828.1	177.5	60.8	61.8	153.4	189.6	8,471.2
996.5	57.6	220.8	600.8	9,334.6	197.3	78.4	99.4	0.0	203.7	9,913.4
398.4	8.2	15.6	227.0	3,862.3	118.5	0.3	15.1	29.7	8.5	4,034.3
423.8	13.7	21.7	212.6	4,049.3	129.3	0.0	12.1	30.5	8.8	4,230.0
492.9	5.9	40.6	433.7	4,882.3	142.6	1.4	21.8	0.0	16.3	5,064.4
91.5	16.5	4.2	6.4	455.5	14.2	36.0	2.5	49.4	34.1	591.6
109.2	17.0	1.2	9.1	484.2	16.2	41.5	0.2	41.2	30.5	613.9
161.6	16.4	1.4	7.8	612.2	19.7	51.7	11.9	0.0	35.9	731.4
478.5	43.0	13.2	63.4	2,041.3	67.9	48.6	59.6	96.0	88.4	2,401.7
636.9	48.1	26.5	125.9	2,802.3	92.5	63.2	71.6	122.7	113.4	3,265.7
592.8	42.6	36.5	155.0	2,742.4	91.6	73.9	74.1	0.0	121.2	3,103.1
56.2	0.0	0.2	6.3	107.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	108.0
51.4	0.0	0.3	15.2	113.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	113.7
56.6	0.0	0.3	20.9	137.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	138.0
54.9	2.4	0.2	3.2	193.9	2.9	0.0	0.1	4.7	2.5	204.0
47.6	2.2	0.1	3.1	174.0	3.9	0.0	0.1	4.1	3.0	185.0
56.2	2.3	0.4	3.7	211.3	4.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	3.6	219.7

Continued--

Appendix table 35--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1986-88 1/

Commodity	Year	SITC Codes: Major headings	SITC Codes: Sub headings 2/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Beverages	1986	11		549.0	645.5	1,251.2	415.0	495.8	176.1	82.7
	1987			719.3	758.9	1,588.7	518.5	626.0	216.5	103.8
	1988			774.7	915.0	1,777.5	555.0	693.2	232.9	141.4
Nonalcoholic	1986		111	103.2	89.5	87.7	13.0	82.5	5.1	9.1
	1987			136.4	107.7	120.3	19.6	106.9	7.9	11.5
	1988			159.4	126.4	135.1	28.1	119.3	8.5	22.5
Wine	1986		1121	327.9	236.4	802.0	102.6	313.5	139.8	26.4
	1987			437.8	279.6	1,016.7	135.1	374.3	171.8	30.2
	1988			463.7	345.8	1,146.1	150.4	399.8	182.0	37.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1986	121		168.7	116.3	631.0	149.3	339.2	91.6	19.1
	1987			163.1	104.1	688.7	199.0	399.7	94.2	17.4
	1988			138.5	97.4	493.2	199.3	352.1	77.1	19.2
Tobacco, manufactured	1986	122		122.5	518.8	202.1	490.3	236.4	7.0	27.8
	1987			144.6	663.2	227.8	589.1	260.4	8.0	34.1
	1988			132.2	767.2	227.0	702.7	249.7	7.4	31.2
Hides, skins, and furs undressed	1986	21		85.4	226.7	393.3	1,242.4	131.8	143.7	2.5
	1987			85.2	332.2	444.7	1,355.1	158.8	193.2	3.3
	1988			95.7	330.2	399.4	1,506.3	190.2	243.2	4.7
Oilseeds, oil, nuts, and oil kernels	1986	22		568.9	206.7	1,524.4	386.5	948.6	25.1	4.1
	1987			717.8	225.3	1,709.9	314.3	1,279.0	29.3	4.0
	1988			749.7	197.7	1,777.0	296.3	1,497.4	28.1	9.0
Soybeans	1986		2214	297.2	116.3	653.9	288.0	577.3	14.2	1.5
	1987			319.0	137.1	697.5	230.3	753.2	13.5	0.6
	1988			371.6	117.3	784.7	207.4	1,019.1	19.3	4.2
Natural rubber	1986		2311	39.1	152.9	183.7	135.4	13.3	4.4	6.6
	1987			47.4	197.2	215.0	156.4	15.9	4.4	8.0
	1988			63.1	243.5	271.8	199.2	22.5	3.1	11.4
Natural fibers	1986	261-		397.3	650.0	764.5	1,427.3	84.3	23.1	61.5
	1987	265		510.0	780.8	1,005.0	1,787.0	85.3	21.7	75.3
	1988			561.8	948.4	1,174.0	2,233.2	75.3	23.2	83.0
Raw cotton	1986		2631	52.7	165.8	267.2	376.9	15.4	3.6	26.7
	1987			73.4	224.9	382.8	482.2	16.7	3.6	34.9
	1988			59.5	214.0	306.0	545.1	12.1	4.7	32.5
Crude animal & veg. matls. not elsewhere specified	1986	29		221.2	884.5	1,817.0	501.4	472.0	190.1	40.6
	1987			272.3	1,104.1	2,252.7	665.4	580.2	220.4	52.9
	1988			305.1	1,166.3	2,407.4	720.1	623.2	230.2	54.4
Agricultural fats and oils	1986		4	289.7	560.4	696.2	714.2	528.9	123.9	55.2
	1987			272.5	522.6	653.8	972.4	495.2	121.8	56.0
	1988			333.2	608.6	819.2	795.0	602.9	145.3	66.1
Animal & vegetable oil & fats, processed	1986		431	62.8	92.4	163.1	40.4	98.6	65.4	14.0
	1987			62.2	97.9	168.7	41.3	104.2	57.7	12.2
	1988			74.4	117.7	193.9	44.8	105.6	59.5	17.8
Total agricultural 3/	1986			8,314.6	15,403.2	26,269.4	17,119.6	11,677.9	2,432.0	1,573.4
	1987			9,763.4	17,831.7	30,078.5	20,029.8	14,055.8	2,755.1	1,767.5
	1988			10,634.0	19,500.9	31,752.5	21,410.3	16,119.2	2,996.8	1,985.2
Total imports	1986			68,024.8	127,854.0	189,646.7	99,774.6	75,580.2	22,725.6	11,563.7
	1987			82,598.3	157,523.7	227,334.3	122,210.6	91,316.5	25,334.4	13,613.5
	1988			91,097.5	176,745.1	248,998.7	135,514.3	99,743.3	26,457.9	15,557.8

Continued--

Appendix table 35--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1986-88 1/

European Community					Other Western Europe					
United Kingdom	Greece	Portugal	Spain	Total EC-12	Austria	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
Million dollars										
1,478.1	47.7	23.4	189.4	5,354.1	61.1	29.4	66.2	189.9	416.1	6,116.8
1,815.3	70.0	40.4	285.7	6,743.1	88.3	37.0	78.7	215.1	524.6	7,686.7
2,130.0	96.5	69.7	376.6	7,762.4	90.5	41.5	78.9	0.0	570.2	8,543.4
61.1	7.6	1.5	8.0	468.3	5.3	2.8	9.3	18.4	43.3	547.3
108.1	13.7	4.8	16.7	653.6	8.3	4.3	7.1	11.4	57.3	742.1
113.4	14.7	12.0	21.0	760.3	10.2	4.2	5.3	0.0	62.5	842.4
1,005.4	1.1	0.9	9.5	2,965.4	27.1	13.6	32.5	95.9	311.9	3,446.5
1,199.9	2.6	1.9	19.1	3,668.9	41.1	17.8	41.7	119.0	391.6	4,280.1
1,405.9	3.5	2.7	24.3	4,162.1	41.8	20.3	46.5	0.0	427.1	4,697.9
321.3	38.1	16.2	285.9	2,176.5	37.2	35.1	24.5	35.3	94.4	2,403.0
349.8	46.0	25.7	274.6	2,362.2	41.7	39.8	24.0	37.3	103.5	2,608.6
385.8	30.9	23.5	302.0	2,118.7	36.8	35.3	27.1	0.0	118.5	2,336.5
175.5	15.2	0.8	38.1	1,834.6	5.7	6.3	36.2	48.5	19.9	1,951.2
188.6	26.6	0.8	71.3	2,214.6	7.0	8.0	42.0	55.1	23.5	2,350.3
194.0	25.5	1.0	68.4	2,406.5	7.3	8.6	38.8	0.0	26.3	2,487.6
317.3	44.8	72.7	313.5	2,973.9	49.4	35.3	22.4	77.3	27.9	3,186.3
433.8	42.5	84.3	462.3	3,595.2	45.8	51.8	62.7	96.7	35.1	3,887.4
345.8	45.0	88.3	411.3	3,660.3	49.0	43.9	65.3	0.0	37.9	3,856.3
397.8	51.2	208.7	530.7	4,852.6	14.2	35.9	73.9	19.8	44.4	5,040.8
418.7	62.9	333.3	638.0	5,732.4	16.2	39.3	78.1	17.5	47.8	5,931.3
405.0	93.1	391.5	594.6	6,039.3	16.7	65.1	88.6	0.0	46.9	6,256.6
145.6	33.2	161.8	492.2	2,781.2	1.0	32.0	62.2	0.7	24.1	2,901.1
132.3	40.2	190.0	594.4	3,108.0	1.3	34.7	66.8	1.1	26.7	3,238.6
194.6	56.9	246.2	545.2	3,566.6	2.1	60.3	77.5	0.0	22.3	3,728.8
112.4	9.8	11.4	98.1	767.2	22.0	6.8	3.1	12.4	3.3	814.7
138.0	11.2	14.1	118.3	925.9	26.5	8.4	3.5	13.2	3.1	980.6
181.8	12.8	19.9	154.9	1,184.1	33.4	10.2	5.6	0.0	4.8	1,238.1
590.1	120.2	252.1	203.7	4,574.1	88.4	16.4	12.0	18.2	219.4	4,928.4
754.4	101.1	300.7	269.0	5,690.2	101.5	19.8	11.7	17.2	238.7	6,079.2
884.6	144.6	373.6	271.0	6,772.7	112.8	17.7	11.4	0.0	263.9	7,178.5
64.9	61.8	205.4	108.4	1,348.8	36.0	4.9	2.7	6.1	102.7	1,501.1
85.1	51.6	249.6	157.8	1,762.9	42.7	8.1	1.7	6.1	119.9	1,941.4
81.9	93.7	307.9	147.9	1,805.4	48.1	7.1	2.6	0.0	126.7	1,989.9
592.6	28.0	27.1	141.0	4,915.5	163.9	122.2	75.0	209.6	280.4	5,766.7
720.3	34.0	37.2	184.6	6,124.2	209.0	152.4	93.6	256.1	359.4	7,194.6
828.3	37.9	45.9	237.6	6,656.4	220.8	134.6	95.4	0.0	392.8	7,500.0
535.4	35.3	19.3	116.4	3,675.0	82.8	20.1	35.1	75.6	66.3	3,954.8
701.1	74.3	28.2	144.2	4,042.0	76.2	22.5	30.9	74.1	56.3	4,302.0
606.1	57.8	37.1	156.0	4,227.4	90.8	24.6	58.5	0.0	55.0	4,456.3
85.0	22.7	5.2	8.8	658.4	21.6	7.3	4.4	22.1	13.4	727.2
99.1	18.6	6.0	16.6	684.7	21.6	8.7	3.2	23.5	13.7	755.4
126.1	19.1	7.0	19.4	785.2	23.1	8.8	3.0	0.0	13.7	833.8
16,208.8	1,957.2	1,374.0	4,614.1	106,944.3	1,978.7	1,099.4	1,295.0	2,424.7	3,477.3	117,219.3
18,599.6	2,482.1	1,790.3	5,304.9	124,458.8	2,252.0	1,301.5	1,398.3	2,710.2	4,051.4	136,172.1
20,738.1	2,253.0	2,333.4	6,307.3	136,030.8	2,403.4	1,320.5	1,491.0	0.0	4,227.6	145,473.3
125,608.5	11,240.5	9,393.3	35,406.5	776,818.2	26,793.1	15,324.5	20,298.2	32,492.8	41,187.8	912,914.6
154,406.3	12,908.1	13,437.5	49,008.8	949,692.0	32,638.0	19,860.2	22,577.8	40,620.7	50,557.1	1,115,946.0
189,465.6	11,976.8	17,884.8	60,434.1	1,073,876.0	36,609.4	20,910.8	23,219.9	0.0	56,324.7	1,210,941.0

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Intra-EC trade included in data.
2/ Components of major headings.
3/ Sum of all major headings.

Source: UN Trade Statistics 1991. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification revised.

Appendix table 36--Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1986-88 1/

Commodity	Year	SITC Codes: Major headings	SITC Codes: Sub-headings 2/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1986	00		318.2	1,173.7	452.5	10.1	728.9	22.9	342.9
	1987			343.8	1,348.3	434.5	10.7	817.6	22.9	259.0
	1988			396.6	1,451.7	409.5	15.1	734.1	26.6	344.3
Meat and meat	1986	01		1,216.0	1,630.3	1,611.2	421.5	3,142.2	2,389.1	885.0
preparations	1987			1,482.5	1,984.5	1,748.1	493.8	3,684.1	2,680.7	1,136.5
	1988			1,631.4	2,315.5	1,822.4	624.4	3,960.1	2,776.3	1,163.3
Dairy products	1986	02		1,004.1	2,139.9	2,343.6	245.4	3,020.0	849.7	631.0
and eggs	1987			1,306.3	2,487.1	3,210.5	321.7	3,594.6	959.6	923.8
	1988			1,383.1	2,935.8	4,233.3	391.4	4,238.7	962.9	1,031.6
Cererals and	1986	04		810.4	5,009.8	1,220.9	1,067.0	599.3	528.7	91.1
cereal prepa-	1987			1,071.6	5,241.5	1,352.2	1,106.4	706.4	605.6	132.7
rations	1988			1,149.9	6,179.2	1,778.5	1,353.5	1,149.5	704.9	355.2
Wheat and	1986		041,	107.3	2,495.0	427.7	264.1	100.9	73.9	20.0
flour	1987		046	161.4	2,469.6	409.7	202.0	117.0	96.4	21.0
	1988			159.5	3,027.9	563.8	330.2	150.2	138.0	12.4
Rice	1986	042		127.2	36.3	28.4	281.2	52.6	0.3	0.1
	1987			152.8	22.4	27.0	309.7	62.3	0.3	0.1
	1988			149.8	26.2	29.9	298.4	70.1	0.4	0.1
Feed grains	1986		043-	175.8	1,931.4	181.8	88.6	36.9	209.5	32.9
	1987		045	286.7	2,134.8	166.9	41.2	38.9	248.5	73.6
	1988			262.1	2,292.4	230.1	35.6	119.9	287.5	88.2
Fruit and	1986	05		940.2	1,659.0	847.2	2,649.3	2,828.6	168.1	58.4
vegetables	1987			1,198.2	2,162.2	1,063.4	3,128.0	3,689.1	178.3	61.3
	1988			1,260.8	2,285.3	1,199.4	3,252.6	3,959.8	211.7	70.5
Sugar, sugar	1986	06		334.4	711.4	523.1	69.2	386.5	158.4	66.7
preparations	1987			432.3	802.0	568.4	133.9	516.5	171.4	92.2
and honey	1988			213.1	1,603.9	584.4	191.5	433.2	199.2	102.7
Coffee , tea,	1986	07		551.0	483.1	1,386.1	220.1	1,183.4	75.2	141.9
cocoa, spices	1987			601.2	535.9	1,333.7	273.2	1,210.9	83.5	169.5
etc.	1988			578.4	619.2	1,407.5	275.0	1,204.7	60.7	180.0
Animal feed	1986	08		514.6	640.1	942.5	121.3	871.2	170.8	48.0
	1987			507.7	754.2	1,152.8	116.0	1,073.5	173.5	59.5
	1988			551.2	847.2	1,138.1	132.4	1,254.9	249.9	65.4
Oilseed cake	1986		0813	261.8	20.5	290.5	35.8	351.0	1.7	0.9
and meal	1987			263.5	25.8	429.1	33.5	449.2	2.4	1.5
	1988			275.2	20.4	367.7	36.4	499.0	4.6	2.6
Meatmeal and	1986		0814	24.4	27.7	96.4	23.9	19.7	106.9	7.9
fishmeal	1987			20.7	25.8	103.7	29.1	21.5	105.9	9.3
	1988			27.4	35.1	125.8	37.5	24.5	160.7	13.4
Miscellaneous	1986	09		303.5	354.6	453.4	158.8	718.5	199.3	554.5
food prepa-	1987			351.2	462.8	568.2	198.5	837.7	236.7	967.0
rations	1988			437.1	300.4	535.1	187.9	659.7	257.2	890.5
Lard	1986		0913	20.0	7.0	33.0	4.7	27.6	11.7	0.2
	1987			15.6	7.2	29.3	8.3	26.6	10.5	0.1
	1988			18.9	8.9	33.4	8.2	36.9	12.9	0.1
Margarine and	1986		0914	65.2	6.0	47.2	0.4	89.1	13.9	7.6
shortening	1987			64.6	5.4	49.0	0.4	69.3	13.1	8.4
	1988			83.0	7.3	59.1	0.2	101.0	18.3	7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 36--Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1986-88 1/

European Community					Other Western Europe					
United Kingdom	Greece	Portugal	Spain	Total EC-12	Austria	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
Million dollars										
439.6	1.5	1.3	16.4	3,508.1	59.5	3.8	0.5	6.3	15.8	3,594.0
535.4	1.5	1.3	28.1	3,803.1	76.2	3.5	1.1	7.2	24.0	3,915.1
441.2	1.2	2.7	21.6	3,844.6	84.5	3.6	1.1	0.0	18.0	3,951.8
765.0	2.7	12.1	53.5	12,128.7	140.7	51.1	5.3	111.1	12.4	12,449.2
1,028.5	9.2	12.5	91.3	14,351.9	170.9	56.2	9.2	68.8	16.1	14,673.1
1,053.4	13.2	17.1	123.4	15,500.5	181.2	32.8	10.8	0.0	12.5	15,737.9
486.0	22.5	10.6	19.9	10,772.8	161.9	138.3	56.0	43.0	332.5	11,504.6
516.4	31.9	16.4	67.0	13,435.3	163.5	160.5	63.3	48.0	387.4	14,257.9
683.5	38.3	43.4	131.2	16,073.3	151.8	130.6	70.4	0.0	399.8	16,825.9
1,726.0	295.8	4.8	193.8	11,547.5	178.2	74.5	12.4	185.5	54.6	12,052.6
1,365.8	307.4	7.1	429.7	12,326.5	156.5	50.3	17.8	196.0	69.8	12,817.0
1,314.1	181.7	10.3	601.1	14,778.0	225.4	40.3	22.3	0.0	86.2	15,152.2
689.6	138.3	0.0	49.8	4,366.8	60.8	5.1	0.0	53.7	0.1	4,486.4
541.7	156.1	0.1	154.5	4,329.6	41.2	10.6	0.3	53.2	0.1	4,435.0
325.6	136.6	0.1	68.6	4,912.9	80.2	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	4,994.9
32.2	12.0	1.1	21.4	592.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	593.6
11.5	15.4	0.9	76.1	678.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	679.0
12.1	12.2	1.4	64.2	664.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	664.9
628.8	129.2	0.0	103.0	3,518.1	52.0	50.1	0.0	56.3	0.3	3,676.8
348.1	117.3	0.0	177.5	3,633.4	38.5	17.2	0.1	39.3	0.1	3,728.6
339.1	20.3	0.0	440.4	4,115.7	52.4	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.1	4,170.3
371.9	812.1	118.1	2,583.4	13,036.2	92.6	7.9	5.6	56.8	52.1	13,251.1
498.1	866.2	125.0	3,347.0	16,316.9	112.6	9.0	6.4	59.4	58.0	16,562.5
400.1	602.7	153.9	3,658.6	17,055.3	108.7	12.3	8.1	0.0	51.9	17,236.4
249.7	8.8	2.5	108.4	2,619.2	30.7	14.7	3.7	51.0	50.1	2,769.4
359.1	8.8	2.2	188.4	3,275.2	22.9	18.8	5.6	56.1	62.6	3,441.2
348.1	8.4	3.0	173.0	3,860.6	39.4	21.3	6.5	0.0	67.6	3,995.4
533.5	7.6	4.8	114.6	4,701.3	82.6	40.4	12.1	84.5	229.3	5,150.2
620.3	8.4	3.5	141.0	4,981.0	81.3	56.5	14.8	99.6	256.8	5,489.9
645.1	7.4	5.9	141.5	5,125.3	106.4	65.5	13.9	0.0	245.0	5,556.1
204.2	38.4	29.7	72.0	3,652.7	17.2	10.5	90.4	20.7	29.5	3,821.0
256.1	31.5	21.5	63.5	4,209.7	23.2	4.2	97.4	24.5	40.2	4,399.1
314.4	24.2	36.5	80.8	4,695.0	29.1	8.6	102.5	0.0	50.9	4,886.1
9.6	13.8	28.1	21.9	1,035.4	0.1	0.0	30.4	0.2	0.1	1,066.0
15.4	7.3	19.9	13.0	1,260.7	0.1	0.0	34.4	0.2	0.2	1,295.6
23.8	10.6	34.1	7.0	1,281.4	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.0	0.1	1,319.3
4.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	314.7	5.7	0.0	38.0	2.2	0.8	361.4
6.4	0.0	0.0	6.5	328.9	7.1	0.9	39.3	2.9	1.0	380.1
7.3	0.0	0.0	16.1	447.9	8.2	0.3	39.9	0.0	1.0	497.2
232.5	12.2	4.0	66.8	3,058.0	30.5	33.1	18.0	51.0	198.9	3,389.5
280.9	13.2	6.2	79.8	4,002.2	36.9	25.1	21.5	67.8	230.6	4,384.1
269.1	4.6	7.9	81.1	3,630.6	31.9	3.9	22.9	0.0	202.8	3,891.9
0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	105.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	107.2
0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	98.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.4
0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	120.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.5
21.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	251.2	0.2	0.1	6.8	0.8	0.6	259.5
8.2	0.6	1.4	0.2	220.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.2	0.3	228.9
9.6	0.1	1.7	0.2	288.0	0.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.5	295.1

Continued--

Appendix table 36--Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1986-88 1/

Commodity	Year	SITC Codes: Major headings	SITC Codes: Sub-headings 2/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Beverages	1986	11		261.3	4,000.3	856.4	985.9	651.3	149.4	258.3
	1987			329.0	4,950.3	964.0	1,201.0	789.4	199.3	306.2
	1988			374.8	5,422.8	1,020.5	1,322.7	806.5	210.2	338.5
Nonalcoholic	1986		111	127.8	209.9	94.9	19.9	130.8	17.0	20.3
	1987			166.7	299.5	119.4	23.7	179.8	18.7	22.7
	1988			207.6	353.7	137.9	29.5	177.7	16.1	22.2
Wine	1986		1121	33.4	2,682.0	405.5	848.1	10.7	5.2	0.6
	1987			37.1	3,221.9	410.8	1,006.1	12.6	6.7	0.4
	1988			28.3	3,504.8	430.4	1,143.5	11.2	8.5	0.5
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1986	121		23.9	30.7	31.5	112.5	77.9	6.3	1.9
	1987			55.4	28.4	41.5	99.9	81.4	9.5	0.4
	1988			14.3	33.3	37.4	103.3	66.8	7.4	0.3
Tobacco, manufactured	1986	122		258.6	79.1	668.6	4.5	913.8	75.4	46.3
	1987			301.8	95.5	719.2	5.9	1,136.3	94.9	46.0
	1988			283.3	93.3	788.9	5.4	1,130.6	96.1	44.0
Hides, skins, and furs undressed	1986	21		92.4	361.8	260.8	63.5	282.7	420.8	95.3
	1987			102.3	438.8	287.3	64.1	320.2	665.2	114.6
	1988			114.9	448.5	296.1	99.3	348.5	579.5	114.3
Oilseeds, oil, nuts, and oil kernels	1986	22		19.9	691.7	94.0	3.9	72.6	194.2	2.5
	1987			26.9	1,326.1	233.0	10.0	105.2	136.8	4.5
	1988			27.7	1,456.8	96.2	7.7	144.3	121.9	7.3
Soybeans	1986		2214	5.0	0.6	3.0	0.1	28.6	0.1	0.0
	1987			14.1	7.3	2.0	3.6	46.7	0.0	0.0
	1988			11.0	11.0	1.8	1.4	66.0	0.1	0.1
Natural rubber	1986		2311	0.8	8.7	5.6	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.1
	1987			0.6	12.2	8.2	2.3	3.8	0.2	0.0
	1988			1.6	10.2	11.3	3.9	8.5	0.2	0.3
Natural fibers	1986	261-265		261.5	569.5	180.3	55.5	57.5	2.1	16.2
	1987			362.7	725.6	268.7	79.3	62.4	2.4	28.3
	1988			413.9	886.8	353.3	104.4	60.7	3.0	33.7
Raw cotton	1986		2631	2.7	6.9	19.1	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.1
	1987			4.6	13.0	29.1	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
	1988			4.3	15.7	31.0	11.4	0.6	0.1	0.7
Crude animal & veg. matls. not elsewhere specified	1986	29		238.1	375.6	530.1	295.5	2,464.8	399.0	58.9
	1987			296.5	442.2	632.5	479.6	3,149.6	503.0	66.7
	1988			318.7	453.8	680.1	365.8	3,477.0	538.7	82.6
Agricultural fats and oils	1986		4	343.4	295.8	774.8	328.3	690.1	126.5	14.0
	1987			337.3	301.3	737.0	360.0	683.0	107.4	15.3
	1988			384.2	389.7	871.7	385.2	723.3	124.8	17.5
Animal & vegetable oil & fats, processed	1986		431	40.9	30.4	276.4	32.6	208.6	65.2	0.9
	1987			44.9	31.1	253.4	43.7	234.0	57.1	0.8
	1988			51.5	34.9	294.4	46.5	238.1	59.5	0.8
Total agricultural 3/	1986			7,492.3	20,215.0	13,182.6	6,814.6	18,691.7	5,936.0	3,313.2
	1987			9,107.5	24,098.8	15,323.5	8,084.2	22,461.5	6,830.8	4,383.6
	1988			9,534.7	27,733.4	17,263.6	8,821.4	24,360.9	7,131.1	4,841.9
Total exports	1986			68,649.0	119,070.6	242,403.9	97,815.0	80,554.8	20,558.4	12,603.7
	1987			82,951.0	143,076.5	293,789.5	116,582.3	92,881.8	24,696.8	15,970.4
	1988			88,953.1	161,702.3	322,555.1	128,534.4	103,205.6	27,815.5	18,736.0

Continued--

Appendix table 36--Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1986-88 1/

European Community					Other Western Europe					
United Kingdom	Greece	Portugal	Spain	Total EC-12	Austria	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
Million dollars										
1,951.8	68.2	256.3	475.7	9,914.9	57.4	24.6	6.0	29.4	45.6	10,077.9
2,319.5	80.1	322.5	569.3	12,030.6	69.6	31.9	5.0	32.4	51.9	12,221.4
2,806.7	52.9	376.8	635.2	13,367.5	80.1	24.0	6.6	0.0	46.5	13,524.7
34.2	2.1	2.0	5.8	664.6	27.6	7.6	2.0	7.1	32.3	741.2
39.1	2.1	3.6	9.8	885.0	36.2	8.5	1.4	7.5	35.8	974.4
49.2	1.3	4.5	16.0	1,015.8	48.3	0.5	2.3	0.0	27.9	1,094.7
44.4	42.7	249.4	421.3	4,743.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	4,755.8
49.3	50.7	311.0	501.3	5,607.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.4	5,624.3
52.9	30.0	358.2	544.0	6,112.4	9.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.6	6,129.1
18.4	213.9	0.7	2.7	520.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	36.6	558.7
26.8	275.9	1.1	7.4	627.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	46.7	675.8
24.9	223.7	4.4	11.1	526.8	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	48.3	577.3
577.1	5.3	1.3	11.9	2,642.0	2.3	11.7	8.6	20.0	105.6	2,790.2
712.3	8.8	1.7	40.6	3,163.0	4.1	17.5	9.5	20.5	128.9	3,343.5
865.8	13.6	1.7	13.4	3,336.0	6.1	18.7	9.6	0.0	163.0	3,533.4
381.4	30.8	5.8	26.9	2,022.3	30.4	296.7	72.5	130.2	63.0	2,615.0
511.8	45.3	8.4	49.8	2,607.8	41.9	408.0	155.9	134.2	74.3	3,422.1
454.0	30.3	8.1	67.3	2,560.6	44.3	237.3	143.4	0.0	80.4	3,066.1
227.9	42.8	0.7	3.5	1,353.7	6.6	0.0	0.2	14.7	1.2	1,376.4
141.7	16.9	0.3	21.0	2,022.4	10.2	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.3	2,036.7
74.2	1.7	0.1	28.0	1,965.9	22.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	1,989.3
0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	38.4
0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	74.7
0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	92.5
3.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	24.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	25.2
4.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	32.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	34.3
20.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	57.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	58.8
332.6	39.7	5.3	56.4	1,576.6	7.6	0.4	6.1	1.5	32.3	1,624.6
430.5	115.8	9.4	93.9	2,178.9	9.2	0.8	6.7	3.1	42.7	2,241.5
441.8	73.6	15.2	120.3	2,506.6	9.8	0.5	9.5	0.0	46.8	2,573.1
2.3	28.0	0.1	26.0	88.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	90.1
2.2	100.4	0.4	35.7	189.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	192.4
2.8	57.4	1.4	37.9	163.2	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	168.5
161.8	16.9	17.6	144.8	4,703.1	19.8	6.4	14.2	35.3	52.7	4,831.4
163.9	18.7	20.1	188.5	5,961.4	21.6	5.7	16.7	36.7	58.2	6,100.3
173.9	10.8	22.6	207.1	6,330.9	24.2	5.4	15.9	0.0	63.2	6,439.6
154.3	206.7	49.7	336.6	3,320.2	11.1	17.8	56.0	75.3	17.2	3,497.6
433.0	211.2	62.8	520.5	3,768.9	12.1	22.3	59.8	81.3	19.0	3,963.3
157.5	73.8	47.5	686.2	3,861.3	16.5	23.9	67.6	0.0	18.4	3,987.7
52.0	1.7	0.6	5.0	714.2	1.6	10.8	32.5	36.3	4.2	799.6
55.8	1.9	1.4	6.7	730.7	1.7	10.0	28.4	37.0	4.2	812.1
45.6	1.6	0.9	10.0	783.6	2.7	11.2	38.0	0.0	2.4	837.9
8,817.3	1,825.9	525.4	4,287.7	91,101.7	930.2	732.0	367.7	917.8	1,329.2	95,378.6
10,204.9	2,050.9	622.0	5,927.5	109,095.2	1,013.6	870.4	490.8	941.2	1,567.5	113,978.7
10,488.1	1,362.1	757.0	6,782.4	119,076.7	1,164.5	628.8	511.7	0.0	1,602.0	122,983.6
106,628.6	5,660.2	7,159.9	27,250.4	788,354.6	22,516.6	16,325.2	18,229.7	37,117.5	37,533.7	920,077.4
131,128.4	6,489.3	9,166.7	34,098.8	950,831.6	27,162.8	20,039.4	21,449.2	44,313.1	45,356.9	1,109,153.0
145,076.2	5,155.6	10,989.6	40,457.6	1,053,181.0	31,082.1	21,638.7	22,503.3	0.0	50,632.5	1,179,038.0

'--' indicates none or negligible.
NA = not available.
1/ Intra-EC trade included in data.
2/ Components of major headings.
3/ Sum of all major headings.

Source: UN Trade Statistics 1991. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification revised.

List of Appendix Tables

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